

**FBIS****DAILY REPORT  
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Vol I No 072

11 April 1980

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PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

NORTHWEST REGION

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GENERAL

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WORLD BANK PRESIDENT ARRIVES IN BEIJING

OW101722 Beijing XINHUA in English 1553 GMT 10 Apr 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, April 10 (XINHUA)--Mr. Robert S. McNamara, president of the World Bank, and four members of his party arrived in Beijing today for a visit at the invitation of the Bank of China.

NATO COMMANDER ON SOVIET THREAT TO EUROPE

OW101811 Beijing XINHUA in English 1628 GMT 10 Apr 80 OW

[Text] Brussels, April 10 (XINHUA)--Gen. Bernard W. Rogers, NATO's supreme allied commander Europe, said here yesterday that the danger of Soviet domination over Europe has not diminished, according to the Belgian paper LA DERNIERE HEURE.

Rogers said at a dinner of the Belgian-American Club that "although up till now we have avoided a war in central Europe and the Soviet domination in Western Europe," such dangers have not diminished.

Since 1968, he noted, the Soviets have emphasized their rights to carry out the "Brezhnev Doctrine", for example, the direct intervention in neighbouring countries, or intervening in Third World countries through "troops of a third country".

He said, "The absence of response of the Western countries to Soviet interventionism menaces our vital interests, national or collective, in those countries which are not NATO members." The Soviet invasion of Afghanistan is the expansion and implementation of the Brezhnev Doctrine", showing that the Soviet Union is ready to invade sovereign countries by its armed forces, he added.

Rogers expressed his satisfaction at the 3 per cent annual increase in defense expenditures as announced by NATO member countries. But he said that it still could not narrow the widening gap between NATO and the Warsaw Pact organization.

COUNCIL OF EUROPE CONDEMNS SOVIET INVASION

OW101710 Beijing XINHUA in English 1633 GMT 10 Apr 80 OW

[Text] Lisbon April 10 (XINHUA)--The 21-member Council of Europe adopted a resolution here today denouncing the Soviet armed invasion of Afghanistan and "firmly demanding the total, immediate and unconditional withdrawal of the invading Soviet troops". The council held the 66th session of its committee of foreign ministers in the Portuguese capital today.

The resolution said the council expressed solidarity with the people of Afghanistan "in the cruel tests which they are undergoing" and demanded that conditions be created to enable them to determine their future without any external interference.

The resolution, which was issued days after the Soviet Union tried to legalise its armed occupation of Afghanistan by a treaty, said that the council was "deeply worried by the aggravation of the situation" arising from the Soviet armed aggression and occupation of Afghanistan.

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GENERAL

CHINESE SCIENTISTS VISIT AUSTRALIAN RESEARCH STATION IN ANTARCTIC

OW091345 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1517 GMT 7 Apr 80 OW

[Newsletter by XINHUA reporters: "Chinese Scientists' First Visit to the Antarctic"]

[Summary] Canberra, 7 Apr--"Acting in accordance with the Sino-Australian agreement on scientific and technical cooperation, the Australian Government in January this year invited Dong Zhaoqian, a marine physicist of the No 2 Oceanography Research Institute under the State Oceanography Bureau, and Zhang Qingsong, a geologist and geomorphologist of the Geography Research Institute under the Chinese Academy of Sciences, to visit Australia's Crazier observation station in the Antarctic. Their plane took off from Christchurch in the southern part of New Zealand on 11 January, and arrived at the Ross Ice Shelf Airport after flying 9 hours over 3,900 miles of ocean. The first place they visited in the Antarctic was McMurdo, known as the "first city" in the Antarctic. The largest U.S. scientific observation station is located in this area."

The two Chinese scientists were deeply impressed by their 45-day visit to the Antarctic. "However, what really impressed them most was the friendly hospitality accorded to them by the Australian Government and their friends in scientific circles. In addition to making all necessary working and living arrangement, Australia's Antarctic Bureau Director (Mai-Ke) [7796 0344] and Deputy Bureau Director Professor (Ke-Li) [0344 6849] personally accompanied Dong Zhaoqian and Zhang Qingsong during their visit." The two Chinese scientists were also invited to a special party given by all station personnel in celebration of China's traditional spring festival. Returning the favor, the Chinese scientists invited the Australian personnel to eat dumplings they personally made.

"On their visits to many places in the Antarctic, the hospitable hosts constantly paid special attention to their safety. For instance, when they inspected a small island the weather was good, but then they received an emergency message informing them of rapidly approaching bad weather and urging them to immediately return to the station. Because of the rapidly changing weather in the Antarctic, it could be dangerous for them if they did not return immediately. The Australian friends decided to send the Chinese scientists back first by helicopter, and they would follow later. As they took off from the island, the winds had become extremely strong and the skies were covered by dark clouds.

"During their visit, the two Chinese scientists also received warm welcome from scientists of other observation stations and met with scientists from New Zealand, the United States, Japan, Britain and France. A five-star Red flag was hoisted and a banquet given in their honor by the French scientific observation station.

"Two bottles of Chinese maotai wine with their signatures on them, which the two Chinese scientists took with them to the Antarctic, still remain at the Crazier Club. The two bottles of wine symbolize the friendship and the Chinese scientists have left behind. The two scientists have brought back with them not only valuable scientific data but also memories of the profound affection of foreign scientists, particularly Australian scientists, for the Chinese people."

RENMIN RIBAO ON 'NEW DEVELOPMENT' IN IRANIAN-U.S. RELATIONS

HK111340 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 11 Apr 80 p 6 HK

[Special report from Washington by reporter Wang Fei dated 9 April: "New Development of the Crisis in Iranian-U.S. Relations"]

[Text] President Carter announced on 7 April his decision to sever diplomatic relations with Iran and adopt sanctions against that country. With this, the crisis in Iranian-U.S. relations entered a new stage.

Commenting on Carter's measures, a number of leading U.S. newspapers pointed out: These measures are only "symbolic" and cannot help bring about the early release of the American hostages. In spite of everything, Carter finally resolved to impose sanctions against Iran. With the political climate which now prevails in the United States, Carter has his problems and has no alternative but to show that he is trying.

More than 5 months have passed since the American hostages were taken captive by the Iranian students early last November.

If the attitude toward the ex-shah Pahlavi adopted by the United States is an issue that arouses strong popular sentiments in Iran, the act of prolonging the holding of the American diplomats by the Iranian students, which flouts international law, is also an issue that has induced fiery popular sentiments in the United States. Every day, Americans turn on their television sets to find the hostage issue being featured most prominently in the news transmitted by all the major networks. Every time, they are told exactly how many days the hostage drama has dragged on. In such an atmosphere, Carter comes not only under immense pressure from the families of the hostages and the public at large, but also under incessant attacks from other presidential candidates. Opinion polls published recently in the press have also highlighted the rapidly diminishing trust and support the public has for Carter in his efforts to deal with the Iranian crisis. This has made Carter and his people feel an even more urgent need to "adopt a tougher line for political reasons." (The CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR)

Iranian leader Khomeyni's decision to leave the American hostages in the students' custody and to leave their fate to be determined by the new parliament--soon to be elected--has foiled the hopes and efforts of the Carter government to transfer the American hostages to the custody of the Iranian Government. This triggered the rapid aggravation of Iranian-U.S. relations.

The New York TIMES said in its 8 April editorial: "The breaking off of relations and the moderate sanctions" announced by Carter "will probably not bring about an early release of the hostages but will take the edge off Reagan's accusations about pacification." In an article on the same day, the Washington POST said: "No one believes that the breaking off of relations and certain other measures will bring an end to the crisis," but this indicates "the beginning of a new stage," that is, the beginning of "the stage of pressure and threats."

Carter said when he announced his sanctions: If these measures do not bring about a quick release of the hostages, there will be the need (for the United States) to take other actions. What are the so-called other actions? The official spokesman deliberately minced his words and avoided giving a concrete explanation. In the press circles, rumor has it that there will be a naval blockade against Iran. [paragraph continues]

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UNITED STATES

If this action is taken, the victims will include not only Iran, but also the U.S. allies--Japan and the West European countries that import large quantities of crude oil from Iran. CBS said in its broadcast on the evening of 8 April: The United States is unequivocally asking its allies to make a choice: Either join the United States in its action to force Iran to release the hostages and guarantee steady oil supplies, or refuse to cooperate with the United States and thus defeat the sanctions, forcing the United States to act alone to enforce a naval blockade against Iran, which would cut off oil supplies from Iran. Preliminary reports show that the U.S. allies, both Japan and the West European countries, have responded prudently to the United States' new measures.

Moscow has responded with unexpected speed to the U.S. measures. TASS has taken this opportunity to accuse the United States of "directly threatening" Iran. Some time ago, Iranian President Bani-Sadr pointed out: Iran's "most immediate threat comes from the Soviet Union." This will be a stiff test for statesmen to maintain their senses and keep cool at this historic and crucial moment and to prevent the covetous Soviet Union from taking advantage of this situation to benefit itself.

#### CARTER DENOUNCES SOVIET INVASION OF AFGHANISTAN

OW110248 Beijing in English 0235 GMT 11 Apr 80 OW

[Text] Washington, April 10 (XINHUA)--U.S. President Jimmy Carter reiterated today that as the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan poses an increased threat to the independence of nations in the region and to the world's access to vital resources and sea lanes, it "could lead to much more serious direct confrontation with other nations having vital interests in the region."

In an address to the 1980 American Society of Newspaper Editors convention here, the President reaffirmed: "For America simply to accept Soviet occupation and domination of Afghanistan as an accomplished fact would be a cynical signal to the world that could only encourage further aggression, further tension, and further danger to peace." He declared: "The measures we have taken against the Soviet Union since the invasion will remain in effect until there is total withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan."

After pointing out that the Soviet Union is exploiting unrest in the region "to expand its domination and to satisfy its imperial ambitions", the President stressed that "the explosiveness of the region, its great natural wealth, and the Soviet willingness to use the armed force developed during the Kremlin's enormous military buildup over the last 15 years--are what make the invasion of Afghanistan so unsettling to the future of international peace." "It is imperative that we continue to meet the challenge of the invasion with calm and unmistakable resolution," he added.

Referring to the suggestion of an internationally-guaranteed neutral Afghanistan, he emphasized that only a total withdrawal of Soviet troops could induce the U.S. to join with Afghanistan's neighbors in a guarantee of true neutrality and non-interference in Afghanistan's internal affairs. But, he added, "There are no signs at this time of a Soviet withdrawal; in fact their military buildup continues." "We must be prepared to hold to our course, to impose costs on aggression for as long as necessary...we thus face what could be a protracted period of increased strain in East-West relations," he stated.



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Advocating "not in any way to condone Soviet aggression," the President once again urged a boycott of the Moscow Olympic games. He recalled the 1936 Berlin Olympic games, which, he pointed out, had been used to inflate the prestige of the ambitious dictator Adolf Hitler. He said, "The parallel with the site and timing of the 1980 Olympics is striking." The President asserted: "Our not sending a team to Moscow is far more than a symbolic gesture. It is a direct repudiation" of the Soviet aggression. And he hinted that if necessary, he would take legal actions to enforce the decision not to send a team to Moscow.

AS-SADAT DISCUSSES MIDEAST, AFGHAN ISSUES

OW110720 Beijing XINHUA in English 0703 GMT 11 Apr 80 OW

[Text] Washington, April 10 (XINHUA)--Visiting Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat today reiterated his conviction that the Palestinian problem is the core of the Middle East conflict and that a final settlement of this problem should be based on the right to self-determination for the Palestinians. Addressing the National Press Club here this afternoon, he said that the Palestinian problem remains the main source of tension in this area and that it must be given top priority in any peace efforts. The right of self-determination of the Palestinians, he said, "is the only sure way to peaceful and harmonious co-existence" of this area.

Referring to the current Palestinian autonomy talks during which a 5-year transitional arrangement for the Palestinians living in Gaza and the West Bank has been under study, he said that "such a formula does not constitute a settlement, but rather an opening to a settlement." "A final settlement cannot be reached without the full participation of the Palestinian people," he said. The essence of this formula, he went on to say, is the transfer of authority from Israel to the inhabitants of the West Bank and Gaza. "Any attempt to prolong Israeli control, under one pretext or the other, is doomed to failure," he declared. He also criticized Israel's policy of building settlements in the occupied Arab territories.

The Egyptian statesman criticized the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, noting: "If it goes unchecked, the consequences would be very bleak indeed." The Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, he said, "is a serious setback and a real challenge to all those who are concerned with world stability and security." "The design behind this move goes beyond Afghanistan. It points to the Gulf area with its huge resources and strategic significance," he said, adding, "Egypt will never remain idle if any aggression is attempted against the Arab countries of the Gulf." "It is no secret that we are helping our brothers in Afghanistan. We will continue to aid them until they free their land," the Egyptian president declared.

President as-Sadat and his party are leaving Washington for Cairo this evening.

TAN ZHENLIN MEETS GOVERNOR OF GUAM

OW090822 Beijing XINHUA in English 0810 GMT 9 Apr 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, April 9 (XINHUA)--Tan Zhenlin, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, met and had a friendly conversation here this morning with Paul M. Calvo, governor of Guam, U.S.A., Mrs. Calvo and their party. Xie Bangding, vice-president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, was present at the meeting. The American guests arrived in Beijing on April 7 at the invitation of the said association. Vice-President of the association Chu Tunan gave a banquet in honour of them yesterday evening.

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P R C I N T E R N A T I O N A L A F F A I R S  
SOVIET UNION

C 1

XINHUA ON SOVIET THREAT TO IRAN, PAKISTAN, TURKEY

OW091702 Beijing XINHUA in English 1631 GMT 9 Apr 80 OW

[By XINHUA correspondent: "Soviet Moves Threaten Iran, Pakistan and Turkey"]

[Text] Beijing, April 9 (XINHUA)--Soviet moves toward several countries near Afghanistan show that Moscow is making arrangements for the next step in its plan of expansion following its invasion of Afghanistan.

Soon after the Soviet troops invaded Afghanistan, some of them were sent to the Afghan-Iranian and Afghan-Pakistani border areas step by step. According to reports of foreign news agencies, Moscow has deployed 25,000-strong motorized units along the Afghan border near Iran, and 13 motorized infantry divisions along the Soviet border near that country. Many Soviets who can speak Persian have been disguised as Iranians and sent into Iran to engage in subversive activities. The Soviet Union has also stepped up efforts to foster pro-Soviet forces and flame up contradictions among various nationalities. It has taken advantage of the contradictions between Iran and the United States to create confusion and is ready to seize political power in Iran when the time ripens.

Not long ago, Soviet expert on Middle-East affairs Beliyayen disclosed in the journal REPORTS ON THE MIDDLE-EAST that the Soviet Government considers that the 1921 treaty between the Soviet Union and Iran is still in effect. It was reported that the Iranian Government had abolished last year the fifth and sixth clauses of this treaty under which the Soviet Union had the right to send its troops to Iran if necessary. Ignoring this fact, his article is aimed at paving the way for Soviet armed invasion of Iran.

The Soviet Union has adopted the dual tactics of military threat and political blackmail against Pakistan. The Soviet troops deployed in Afghanistan which borders Pakistan are only about two hundred kilometers from the Pakistan capital. Soviet military planes have many times intruded into Pakistan air space to carry out espionage and provocations. Since the beginning of the Afghan incident, the Soviet propaganda machine has kept attacking Pakistan of practicing "militarism" and becoming a so-called "spring-board for interfering in Afghanistan's internal affairs" in order to intimidate Pakistan.

According to Indian press reports, officers of the Soviet occupation troops have been training three to four thousand Baluchis in Qandahar Province, south Afghanistan, in preparation for the creation of a "greater Baluchistan" through the use of military force. Several years ago, the Kremlin had secretly drawn a "map of the greater Baluchistan" which embraced the southwest of Pakistan, south Afghanistan and the southeast of Iran, marking "the greater Baluchistan" as a Soviet passage to the Indian Ocean. This act has posed a serious threat to all the countries concerned. Therefore, Iranian President Bani-Sadr recently said in his interview with T.V. reporters of Pakistan, "Iran and Pakistan must take a unitary stand to cope with the hegemonic ambitions of the super powers," and they "must unite for speedy withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan."

The Soviet Union is also stepping up its infiltration in and menace to Turkey. Through its media and agents, it is whipping up terrorism, national splittism and political turmoil there. Recently the Soviet PRAVDA and Radio Moscow tried time and again to intimidate Turkey when the latter strengthened its defence cooperation with over NATO countries and partially freezed its relations with the Soviet Union. On February 27, PRAVDA even went so far as to say that Turkey was at a historical turning point--to have friendly relations with its neighbours or to be turned into "a graveyard by nuclear weapons once a conflict breaks out."

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All this shows that it does not conform to reality to say that the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan is a "defensive measure", or an action to "safeguard its southern frontier", and that it would "only go that far". After its occupation of Afghanistan, the Soviet Union will carry on its expansion to and invasion of neighbouring countries according to its established strategic plan.

RENMIN RIBAO ON FIRYUBIN'S VISIT TO ASEAN STATES

HK110844 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 5 Apr 80 p 6 HK

[Short commentary: "Futile Effort"]

[Text] Claiming to be "acting on the Soviet leadership's clear instruction," Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Firyubin recently visited Thailand, Singapore and Malaysia to "explain Moscow's policy toward Afghanistan and Indochina" and "perform the task of improving its image." No matter how glibly he talked to the ASEAN leaders, he failed to produce the results expected by Moscow.

What sort of image of itself has the Soviet Union presented in the ASEAN region? In the words of the British DAILY TELEGRAPH, the Kremlin's "reputation has come to the state of a collapse" and "never has the relationship between this region and Moscow been so bad as it is now." It was in this background that Firyubin went to the ASEAN states to perform his task of "improving its image." However, he did not have the least knowledge of the actual situation although he shouldered this heavy task. It was quite natural that he met with a rebuff.

During his visits, Firyubin defended time and again the Soviet and Vietnamese acts of aggression. He said that what the Soviet Union had done in Afghanistan was "for the purpose of helping a friendly legal government fight against aggression," that "Vietnam has not posed a threat to any other country," and so forth. However, lies can never change the facts. The ASEAN states just gave a snort of contempt to these often repeated explanations. The threat posed by the Soviet and Vietnamese hegemonists to the ASEAN states is quite obvious. As Singapore's Foreign Minister Rajaratnam pointed out: "Without mentioning the Soviet Union's global ambitions, our discussion on the stability and security of Southeast Asia will be pointless." The Soviet Union occupies a sovereign state and at the same time supports its lackey in occupying another sovereign state, thus posing a serious threat to the security of southwest and Southeast Asia. Yet, it says again and again that it is willing to maintain "friendly terms" with others. Who can believe it? Can the Soviet Union change its image of a hegemonist by just simply changing its own cap?

SOVIETS CONDUCT UNDERGROUND NUCLEAR TESTS

OW101902 Beijing XINHUA in English 1844 GMT 10 Apr 80 OW

[Text] Stockholm, April 10 (XINHUA)--The Soviet Union conducted another underground nuclear test, the second of its kind this year, in the Siberian area today, according to an announcement of the Swedish military observatory at Hagforse. The explosion, which took place at about 06:00 Swedish time, caused a tremor registering 5.3 on the Richter scale. The first Soviet test, held in the same area a week earlier, was detected by the Swedish observatory as equivalent to an earthquake registering 5.1 on the Richter scale.



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NORTHEAST ASIA

D 1

JAPAN'S CABINET, DIET, PRESS DISCUSS IRAN SANCTIONS

OW110824 Beijing XINHUA in English 0811 GMT 11 Apr 80 OW

[Text] Tokyo, April 11 (XINHUA)--Japan will "act in coordination with the United States" in matters concerning sanctions against Iran. This basic line of action was taken at an emergency cabinet meeting called by Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira yesterday.

The meeting decided that Japan "will take unified actions with the West European countries" in connection with the U.S.-proposed economic sanctions against Iran. It believed that "higher political discretion is needed" before Japan could act on the request to recall its ambassador from Tehran and break off diplomatic relations with Iran.

Answering a question, Foreign Minister Saburo Okita told the House of Councillors Foreign Affairs Committee, "It is not likely that Japan will break off diplomatic relations with Iran."

In an editorial today, the mass-circulation YOMIURI SHIMBUN writes that it is wise to "keep one's head cool" in such a situation. It urges the Western countries to work together with the Third World to secure the release of the U.S. hostages and preserve peace in the Gulf area.

SOVIET SUPPLY SHIP HEADS FOR JAPAN'S NORTHERN ISLANDS

OW071245 Beijing XINHUA in English 1237 GMT 7 Apr 80 OW

[Text] Tokyo, April 7 (XINHUA)--A Soviet landing ship with military materials on board was heading Monday for Japan's north islands where the Soviets have built military facilities, the Japanese Defense Agency said today. The agency said it was a 3,400-ton ship of Alligator class with six fuel tank vehicles and trucks and two small boats aboard.

Defense Agency officials said the Soviets have apparently resumed transport of supplies to the islands with the advent of spring. The ship was cruising northeast Sunday morning in waters about 80 kilometres east of Cape Erimo in southern Hokkaido, Japan's northernmost main island.

It was the first Soviet supply ship to pass through the strait between Hokkaido and Japan's Honshu main island since May 10 last year, the officials said.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON YU QIULI VISIT TO JAPAN

Holds Press Conference

OW101652 Beijing XINHUA in English 1609 GMT 10 Apr 80 OW

[Text] Tokyo, April 10 (XINHUA)--"Close cooperation between China and Japan is of great significance not only to the respective interests of the two countries, but also to the needs on a global scale," said visiting Chinese Vice-Premier Yu Qiuli here this afternoon.

Speaking at the Japanese National Press Club, he said: "Tension, turbulence and intransigence are growing in the present-day international situation. It is the common interests as well as joint task of the world people to oppose hegemonism and safeguard world peace. Promotion of the ties of friendship and cooperation will play a positive role in preserving peace and stability in Asia and the world as a whole."

Yu Qiuli recalled the gratifying progress achieved in all fields as a result of the joint efforts made by the two governments and peoples since the normalization of relations between the two countries. He said that Prime Minister Ohira's China visit last December and Premier Hua's forthcoming visit to Japan in May "will go down as a major milestone in the annals of China-Japan friendship and lay a solid and unshakable foundation for its furtherance in the 1980's"

He then listed favourable conditions for closer economic cooperation between the two countries. He said that the massive cooperation and joint exploitation of China's oil and coal deposits will not only help facilitate China's modernization drive but also facilitate a stable energy supply for the Japanese economic development. He expressed the hope for more fruitful achievements in over-all cooperation between the two countries in the 1980's.

On China's political and economic situation, Vice-Premier Yu said, "to maintain stability and unity in China serves the fundamental interests of the Chinese people, for which our party and government have adopted a series of measures. Much has been done in various fields in the country to solve problems of all sorts caused by the misdeeds of the 'gang of four'. Powerful steps have also been taken to ensure the pursuance of a system of collective leadership and the maintenance of the stabilization and continuation of existing policies. All this will bring about far-reaching consequences. We are convinced that the situation of stability and unity in China is irreversible, and can only be consolidated and developed with the passage of time."

"The beginning of 1979 saw the shift of emphasis in our work to modernisation. As long as there is no big war, we will not deviate from the central task of modernisation. We will consistently and unswervingly strive to turn our country into a modern powerful socialist state before the end of this century," he said. China's economy further developed in 1979 thanks to the policy of readjustment, transformation, consolidation and improvement.

He said "After the work of readjustment, we will try to push our national economy forward in a more stable and speedy manner throughout the 1980's. To this end, we will work out this year a ten-year programme (1981-1990) which will be submitted to the 12th party congress and the 4th session of the Fifth National People's Congress for discussion". Vice-Premier Yu finally dealt with China's policy on Sino-foreign joint ventures which is of deep interest to the Japanese economic circles. He also answered questions put forward by Japanese reporters.

## KYODO on Press Conference

OW101311 Tokyo KYODO in English 1237 GMT 10 Apr 80 OW

[Text] Tokyo, April 10 KYODO--Visiting Chinese Vice Premier Yu Qili said Thursday China would continue to export crude oil to Japan this year, as stipulated in the eight-year private trade agreement signed in February 1978. He added, however, that the supply volume for 1982 and beyond should be determined through consultations between the "signers" of the long-term trade agreement. Yu made the remark in a news conference Thursday afternoon at the Japan National Press Club in Tokyo. The existing agreement calls for supplying 8 million tons of crude oil to Japan in 1980 and 9.5 million tons in 1981, compared with 7 million tons in 1978 and 7.6 million tons in 1979.

On joint ventures, Yu said the Chinese Government would in principle, not take over joint Chinese-foreign ventures. If the Chinese Government is to take over such enterprises for unavoidable reasons, a fair and reasonable compensation would be paid to foreign partners, he said. A foreigner can become the president of a joint venture, he said. Joint enterprises may employ or discharge workers whenever necessary. Such businesses should buy parts and materials from China primarily, Yu said. He added, however, that they may buy parts and materials from overseas using foreign currencies they hold. The vice premier said reasonable profits would be guaranteed to such joint ventures.

## Further Details by AFP

OW101313 Hong Kong AFP in English 1125 GMT 10 Apr 80 OW

[Excerpts] Tokyo, April 10 (AFP)--China plans to establish a state commission on energy "soon" and increase investment in energy development, Chinese Vice Premier Yu Qili said here today. Mr Yu, who is also minister of the State Planning Commission, told a press conference that this plan will be incorporated in a 10-year economic program for 1981-1990 being completed by the end of this year.

China should give priority to energy development which, he said, is a strategic problem and must be considered from a long-range point of view. At present, China's energy structure centers on coal with vast deposits and hydroelectric power generation while oil is in the stage of being explored, the vice premier said.

China has earlier asked Japan to cooperate in seven coal projects, utilizing a 1,000 million dollar low-interest loan from Japan's Export-Import Bank, and proposed joint ventures with Japanese interests in developing four coal mines. Mr Yu said China shifted emphasis on its modernization last year to efforts for raising the level of production by adopting modern science and technology and advanced economic management. If this adjustment process continues through next year, the Chinese economy would grow "steadily" with "active and prudent" introduction of capital and technology from foreign countries, he said.

## Hosts Cocktail Party

OW101658 Beijing XINHUA in English 1649 GMT 10 Apr 80 OW

[Text] Tokyo, April 10 (XINHUA)--Visiting Chinese Vice-Premier Yu Qili held a cocktail party at the Chinese Embassy here this evening in acknowledgement of the warm hospitality extended by the Japanese Government, the Japan-China Association on Economy and Trade and Japanese friends of various circles.

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Among the more than 240 people present at the party were Japanese International Trade and Industry Minister Yoshitake Sasaki, Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Minister Kabun Muto, Secretary General of the Liberal-Democratic Party Yoshio Sakurauchi, Deputy Speaker of the House of Representatives Haruo Okada, Vice-President of the House of Councillors Chozo Akiyama, Chairman of the Komei Party Yoshikatsu Takeiri, Chairman of the Socialist Party Ichio Asukata, and Chairman of the Joint Staff Council Odoro Takeda. Hisao Kuroda, Seimin Miyazaki, chairman, and director general, of the Japan-China Friendship Association, Wu Pu-wen, and Huang Wen-chin, vice-chairmen of the Tokyo Association of Chinese Residents, also attended the party.

The hosts and guests talked about the ever deepening friendship between the Chinese and Japanese peoples. Yu Qiuli thanked Kaheita Okazaki, president of the Japan-China Association on Economy and Trade, and Juro Matsumoto, parliamentary vice-minister of Foreign Ministry, for their warm reception accorded to the Chinese visitors. Many Japanese friends of the economic circles and responsible members of the enterprises, factories and institutions the Chinese vice-premier had visited warmly congratulated him on his achievements gained during the visit.

#### HUA GUOFENG MEETS JAPANESE TRADE OFFICIAL

OW101318 Beijing XINHUA in English 1258 GMT 10 Apr 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, April 10 (XINHUA)--Premier Hua Guofeng met here this afternoon with Mr. Aiichiro Fujiyama, chairman of the Japanese Association for the Promotion of International Trade, and his party. Premier Hua Guofeng had met with Mr. Fujiyama in June 1977. Over two years later, Premier Hua was very glad to meet 82-year-old Mr. Fujiyama again today.

Premier Hua Guofeng called Mr. Fujiyama "our old friend" and praised him for doing a lot of work over the years for the promotion of trade and economic and technical exchanges between China and Japan. In a friendly atmosphere, Premier Hua gave the Japanese visitors an account of the present economic situation in China.

After the meeting, Premier Hua Guofeng gave a banquet in honour of Mr. Fujiyama and his party. Present were Vice-Premier Gu Mu, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Han Nianlong, Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade Cui Qun, and Vice-Chairman of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade Li Chuan. Among the guests present were Japanese ambassador to China, Mr. Kenzo Yoshida, and head of the Japanese automation technologies exhibition group, Mr. Teiji Hagiwara who made a special trip here from Tianjin for the occasion.

#### TAN ZHENLIN MEETS VISITING JAPANESE BUSINESSMEN

OW110802 Beijing XINHUA in English 0750 GMT 11 Apr 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, April 11 (XINHUA)--Tan Zhenlin, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, today met and had a friendly talk with a group of 35 industrialists and businessmen from Japan led by Mr. Hyesuke Kujiraoka, Mr. Masaji Yajima and Mr. Masaharu Wakata.



SWEDISH CORRESPONDENT CITES SRV DOMINATION IN KAMPUCHEA

OW101927 Beijing XINHUA in English 1909 GMT 10 Apr 80 OW

[Excerpts] Stockholm, April 10 (XINHUA)--The Kampuchean people's anti-Vietnamese sentiments, in Phnom Penh and provincial capitals alike, are getting increasingly stronger, reported the Swedish paper DAGENS NYHETER today. A despatch from Phnom Penh by the paper's correspondent Bengt Albons said that in his 100-mile trip across Kampuchea, Vietnamese domination in the country is visible everywhere. Vietnamese troops are in control of all the strategic positions in the cities and the countryside.

It noted that diplomatic circles in Hanoi generally hold that the Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea are estimated at 200,000. Administration, down to the district level, is in the hands of the Vietnamese. Kampuchean officials at various levels cannot make any major decisions without the permission of the Vietnamese, the despatch said. It continued that anti-Vietnamese feelings are very strong in Phnom Penh. "People complain that the Vietnamese regard themselves as new masters." A Kampuchean was quoted as saying that "They (the Vietnamese) took over posh houses in the best blocs and deny access to these blocs to common people. They have servants, luxurious cars and concubines and enjoy themselves."

It pointed out that cases of Vietnamese plunder are innumerable. "They consigned refrigerators, electric fans, machines, medicines and antiques to Vietnam." Antique shops in Saigon are fraught with valuable articles from Kampuchea, including many exquisite figures of Buddha, it added.

THAILAND REFUTES PHAM VAN DONG ACCUSATION

OW110804 Beijing XINHUA in English 0752 GMT 11 Apr 80 OW

[Text] Bangkok, April 11 (XINHUA)--Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila yesterday categorically refuted as "groundless" an accusation by Vietnamese Premier Pham Van Dong that Thailand provides sanctuaries to the Kampuchean guerrillas, the Thai paper NATION REVIEW reported today. Sitthi said, "I, as foreign minister and secretary general of the National Security Council, completely turn down the allegation." "(Pham Van) Dong can say whatever he wants to but it is not correct to make such a groundless accusation against Thailand," he stressed.

To substantiate his denial against Pham Van Dong's allegation, he said Thailand had repeatedly called for the stationing of a United Nations observation team along the Thai-Kampuchean border to monitor the genuine situation and prove Thailand's neutrality to the world. A senior Foreign Ministry official also criticized (Pham Van) Dong for using India as a forum for him to attack Thailand and other ASEAN members.

BURMESE TRADE DELEGATION ARRIVES IN KUNMING

OW091952 Beijing XINHUA in English 1832 GMT 9 Apr 80 OW

[Text] Kunming, April 9 (XINHUA)--A Burmese Government trade delegation led by Colonel Phin Maung Gyi, minister of trade [as received] flew in here today for a visit. Dao Guodong, vice-governor of Yunnan Province, greeted the delegation at the airport.

This evening, provincial Governor Liu Minghui met with and gave a dinner in honor of the Burmese guests. Burmese ambassador to China, Mr. U Tha Tun, who came here from Beijing, was present on the occasion. During its visit here, the delegation will attend China's 1980 spring export commodities fair in Guangzhou.

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AFGHANISTAN: TWO SOVIET GENERALS KILLED

OW100450 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1830 GMT 8 Apr 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, 8 Apr--A news report from New Delhi quoted Radio Pakistan as saying that two Soviet generals were killed last week when their armed helicopter was shot down over Konarha Province by Afghan guerrillas. Radio Pakistan also said that three other high-ranking Afghan Army officers (one divisional commander and two brigadier generals) were also killed at the same time.

An AP dispatch from New Delhi said that, according to news from Kabul, the airstrikes conducted by Soviet jets and armed helicopters throughout Afghanistan in the past few days were apparently aimed at counterattacking the guerrillas who have recently stepped up their attacks. The news dispatch also mentioned that squadrons of Soviet aircraft regularly dropped napalm, bombed, and strafed the rugged plateaus and mountainous areas in Afghanistan. The news dispatch said that countless women, children and old people were killed recently when Soviet aircraft bombed the Jalalabad area, 200 kilometers southwest of Kabul; the able-bodied men had already escaped to the mountains.

RENMIN RIBAO ON MORALE OF SOVIET TROOPS IN AFGHANISTAN

HK100957 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 4 Apr 80 p 6 HK

[Notes by Guo Mingong: "The 'Common Disease' of Soviet Troops Invading Afghanistan"]

[Text] According to Western reports, war-weariness and homesickness are running high among the Soviet invasion army in Afghanistan. Some of the soldiers said openly to foreign journalists in Kabul: "We are simply fed up. We want to go home." "I wish I were at home in Leningrad." Some grow beards to show they are tired of the war, some lay down their arms and surrender and some even cross over to join the Afghan guerrillas.

The morale of the Soviet soldiers in Afghanistan has been so low that the Soviet authorities are forced to take certain measures. These include the hurried withdrawal of the 30,000 Muslims among the Soviet occupation army in Afghanistan after they showed apparent sympathy for their Afghan Muslim brothers.

The sagging morale of the Soviet soldiers is no cause for alarm. From the very outset, the Soviet authorities have had to rely on deceitful means to make their people support and their soldiers fight this unjust war. However, the Soviet authorities cannot hide the truth from the people for long. When they come to the battlefield and discover the fact that they are not helping the Afghan people fight their "enemy" as they have been told by Moscow, but slaughtering Muslims in Afghanistan, how can the Soviet soldiers not become discontent and war-weary?

Soldiers are indispensable in wars. It is impossible to win a war when soldiers are dispirited and lack the sense of a just cause to spur them on. That is precisely why the Soviet Union currently has to rely more and more heavily on aircraft, tanks, missiles and even toxic gas and napalm in the vain hope of maintaining its precarious occupation of Afghanistan.

Marx pointed out: "Peter the First once said with a sigh when talking about dominating the world, the Russians have everything but morale." Maybe the new tsars of today have the same kind of feeling.

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#### INDIA, SRV ADMIT DIFFERENCES IN TALKS ON AFGHANISTAN

OW101850 Beijing XINHUA in English 1830 GMT 10 Apr 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, April 10 (XINHUA)--Vietnamese Premier Pham Van Dong told reporters in New Delhi yesterday after his talks with Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, "We are both agreed that the Afghanistan issue should be solved on a correct basis...but...there are points of difference and divergence", according to a report from New Delhi.

AFP in a report dating from New Delhi said: The differences concerned the timing of the Soviet troops' withdrawal from Afghanistan. India is of the view that a Soviet commitment to withdraw its troops from Afghanistan would be necessary for any non-aligned initiative on the Afghan issue to be successful. Asked whether he favoured India's stand that the Soviet Union should pull out its troops from Afghanistan, Pham Van Dong gave a dubious answer and harped on the tune of the Soviet authorities, saying that the problem is "the multifarious interference by foreign forces in Afghanistan".

One of the important purposes of Pham Van Dong's current visit to India is to urge the Indian Government to recognise Heng Samrin regime. On this regard, Pham Van Dong said at the press conference that Indian recognition of the Heng Samrin regime in Kampuchea would be "delayed". An Indian spokesman said it was India's prerogative to "decide when to recognize the Kampuchean Government". An AFP dispatch said that Mrs. Indira Gandhi held that "the time was not yet ripe" for India to recognize the Heng Samrin regime now.

According to the Indian NATIONAL HERALD, Mrs. Gandhi, speaking at a banquet she hosted for Pham Van Dong yesterday, stressed that the nations in South and Southeast Asia should singly and jointly face the grave problems confronting them and assert the right to conduct their affairs without outside interference.

During the talks between Pham Van Dong and Indira Gandhi, both sides agreed on the need for "closer and much greater cooperation" in industry as well as trade. Indian officials said their country had offered to assist in Vietnam's industrialisation and made commitment to diversification of trade between them.

Pham Van Dong left New Delhi today for the northern Indian state of Jammu and Kashmir.

#### INDIAN EXCAVATIONS CONFIRM HISTORICAL CHINA LINKS

OW070225 Beijing XINHUA in English 1213 GMT 6 Apr 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, April 6 (XINHUA)--Broken pieces of china ware have been unearthed at the ruins of Hampphim Bellary, India's Karnataka State during January-February, providing the first ever archaeological evidence to the historical links between ancient China and the Vijayanagar Empire of India, according to Indian paper NATIONAL HERALD.

A spokesman for the archaeological survey of India said the potsherds, unearthed at the Hampi Mint area, bore Chinese inscriptions and miniature figures of men and women dressed in contemporary Chinese fashion. The inscriptions might be the names of potters. The new find corroborated the existing literary and historical evidence of the close connections between China and the Vijayanagar Empire, he pointed out. A more indepth study of the findings is now underway. The spokesman said the excavations had also brought to light, besides iron hooks, lead vessels and copper coins. Excavations at the Hampi Mint area, suspended during monsoon last year and resumed in January, will end this month.



## WANG ZHEN MEETS UK TRANSPORT DELEGATION

OW101735 Beijing XINHUA in English 1548 GMT 10 Apr 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, April 10 (XINHUA)--Vice-Premier Wang Zhen met here this afternoon with British Minister of Transport Norman Fowler, Mrs. Fowler and the British transport delegation he is leading. Vice-Premier Wang Zhen and Minister Fowler had a friendly talk on the development of friendship between the peoples of China and Britain and on strengthening of scientific and technical cooperation between the railway departments of the two countries. Chinese Minister of Railways Guo Weicheng and British Ambassador to China Mr. Percy Cradock and Mrs. Cradock were present. The delegation will shortly leave here for a visit to Guangzhou in south China on its way home.

## XINHUA REPORTS RESIGNATION OF BELGIAN GOVERNMENT

OW101820 Beijing XINHUA in English 1620 GMT 10 Apr 80 OW

[Text] Brussels, April 9 (XINHUA)--King Baudouin of Belgium today accepted the resignation of Prime Minister Wilfried Martens' government and asked Martens to continue as caretaker premier. The 24th government of Belgium since World War Two was brought down over the country's long-standing language problem and the proposed constitutional reforms. There are mainly two races in Belgium: the Dutch-speaking Flemish in the north and the French-speaking Walloons in the south. Capital Brussels is a bilingual region, with the majority of the population being French-speaking residents. The Belgian Constitution was amended according to a "regionalization" bill adopted by the Parliament in 1970. Under the amended Constitution, the country will be federalized into three regions: Flanders, Wallonia and Brussels.

On April 2, the government failed to muster in the Senate the two-thirds majority needed for the reform when six senators of the ruling Flemish Christian Social Party voted against the bill because they said that the composition of the future Brussels assembly would not provide sufficient guarantees for the rights of the Flemish minority in the region. The following day, Prime Minister Martens tendered his resignation to King Baudouin. The king did not accept it but asked him to make another effort to overcome the crisis.

After many contacts with leaders of the parties in the coalition government which was formed on April 3 last year, Martens failed to find a solution. He told a news conference that "it was not possible to find in the short term a satisfactory solution for the crisis. Apparently the mutual trust necessary for this could no longer be found."

Commenting on the resignation, the Belgian radio-television said that people would not be surprised by the fall of the government which was formed after a long political crisis.

## U.S. SENATORS END FACT-FINDING MISSION IN GREECE

OW101803 Beijing XINHUA in English 1618 GMT 10 Apr 80 OW

[Text] Athens, April 10 (XINHUA)--The U.S. senators fact-finding mission left here today after a three-day visit to Greece. The U.S. senators had a meeting with Greek Prime Minister Konstandinos Karamanlis yesterday. They examined the development of Greek-U.S. relations. The meeting also covered international developments and the regional questions including the Cyprus issue. The U.S. senators expressed their appreciation of the Greek position.

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The U.S. mission, during its stay in Greece, also met with other top Greek officials and had talks with them on Greece's re-entry into the military wing of the NATO alliance and on military and economic cooperation between the two countries.

#### TURKEY SEEKS GUARANTEES AGAINST SOVIET UNION

OWO41531 Beijing XINHUA in English 1500 GMT 4 Apr 80 OW

[Text] Ankara, April 4 (XINHUA)--"The winds blowing from the north and [as received] getting cooler each day, showing once again how right Turkey is to seek guarantees against the Soviet threat," said the Istanbul daily TERCUMAN yesterday in a commentary titled "Turco-U.S. Defence Agreement and the Soviet Union" by Nazli Ilıcak. The commentary said, "Turkey must be aware of the fact that it is gradually being surrounded. The Afghan occupation wash-outed [as received] the non-aligned movement".

The commentary said, "In the Helsinki document, there were principles for detente such as respect for territorial integrity, mutual non-interference in other's internal affairs, and mutual non-aggression. But what is the situation now? Afghanistan has been occupied because it has a cooperation agreement with the Soviet Union. Soviet troops were 'invited to safeguard Afghan socialism' in accordance with that agreement". The commentary went on, "If Turkey signed such an agreement with the Soviet Union, our homeland would be in danger. There are the examples of Hungary and Czechoslovakia, now Afghanistan is another example."

The commentary said that in an earlier response to the possibility of American bases in Turkey, Soviet PRAVDA threatened that the bases would turn Turkey into a graveyard. Recently Soviet TASS said that these bases would be used for aggression against Iran, but in fact the Turco-American defence cooperation agreement stipulates that these joint defence installations would be restricted for the objectives of NATO. The commentary said, "The Russians maintain bases everywhere, keep their troops and deploy their SS-20 missiles. But when NATO, to counter this, attempts to take precautions and tries to deploy Pershing or cruise missiles, an outcry is launched saying 'the world peace is at stake.'"

#### TURKISH PRIME MINISTER MEETS U.S. SENATE DELEGATION

OWO81303 Beijing XINHUA in English 1256 GMT 8 Apr 80 OW

[Text] Ankara, April 8 (XINHUA)--"Turkish-American relations are very valuable ties based on mutual interests," Turkish Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel told a visiting U.S. Senate delegation here yesterday. The delegation was led by Joseph Biden, chairman of the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Subcommittee on European Affairs, who explained that their two-day visit to Turkey was "to receive information about increased Soviet danger and military threat".

Prime Minister Demirel told the American senators, "We are determined to defend our country in this region under all circumstances and we can do this without depending on anyone else". "At the same time we are both members of the same alliance. Our membership to the NATO alliance adds strength to our defence," he added. Answering U.S. visitors' question about his views on Greece's return to the military wing of NATO, he said, "We support this. If NATO is needed, a strong NATO is needed, not a weak one. If NATO is needed, a NATO with strong solidarity is needed, not a divided one. Actually there are numerous advantages for Turkey and Greece to continue their development within NATO." The premier pointed out that there are also great benefits for Turkey and Greece to resolve their differences through negotiations.

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XINHUA CITES SFRY-AUSTRIA COMMUNIQUE ON WORLD SITUATION

OW110732 Beijing XINHUA in English 0714 GMT 11 Apr 80 OW

[Text] Belgrade, April 10 (XINHUA)--Efforts should be made to prevent the international situation from deteriorating, Yugoslavia and Austria stress in a joint communique today after a three-day friendly visit by Austrian Chancellor Dr. Bruno Kreisky.

Continued arms race, pursuance of power politics and the policy of sphere of influence, and interference in other country's internal affairs all endanger peace, stability and safety of the world, especially the liberty, independence and integrity of various nations, the communique says.

The premiers of the two countries expressed anxiety over the aggravated situation in Asia, it adds. Both parties stressed in the communique that efforts should be made to find ways to a peaceful solution of the crisis in this region, to have foreign troops withdrawn from this region, to stop all sorts of external interference, to respect the right of the peoples of various countries to arrange their domestic affairs, and to decide independently the forms of governments and ways of life.

The communique says that the two countries support the proposal for an overall and lasting solution to the Middle-East question and demand that Israel withdraw from the Arab territories it occupied in 1967 and recognize the national rights of the Palestinian people.

It highly praises the important role played by the non-aligned movement in international affairs.

The two countries hope to strengthen long-term cooperation in economy and industry and broaden exchanges in science, technology, and culture between the two countries and in the border regions, it says. Chancellor Kreisky indicated in the communique that Austria respects the proper status of the Yugoslavians in Austria and ensures their existence and development.

Dr. Kreisky left here for home this afternoon.

OPREA-LED ROMANIAN DELEGATION CONTINUES VISIT

Bo Yibo Opens Exhibition

OW101538 Beijing XINHUA in English 1500 GMT 10 Apr 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, April 10 (XINHUA)--The industrial exhibition of the Socialist Republic of Romania was opened as Vice-Premier Bo Yibo cut the ribbon at a ceremony held at the Beijing Exhibition Centre here this morning. Amid warm applause, Bo Yibo shook hands with Gheorghe Oprea, Romanian first deputy prime minister, wishing the exhibition great success. They then together made a round of the exhibition. Romanian staff on the exhibition stands operated the machines for the visitors and gave a brief account of their function.

The exhibition, which covers an area of well over 10,000 square metres, includes machine tools, drilling equipment, motor vehicles, farm machinery, construction and road building machinery, textile machinery, wood-working machinery, instruments and apparatus, electronic computers, and tele-communications equipment as well as rolled steel, garments, cotton knitwear and furniture.



Also accompanying Vice-Premier Bo Yibo at the exhibition were Romanian Ambassador to China Florea Dumitrescu and head of the Romanian industrial exhibition group Grigore Crainiceanu.

First Deputy Prime Minister Gheorghe Oprea presided over today's opening ceremony. In a speech, he said that it had become a tradition of Romania and China to make use of such exhibitions to show each other their latest and most successful economic achievements. The present exhibition showed the remarkable achievements Romania had registered in its socialist construction, and would contribute to the intensification of economic cooperation between Romania and China and to the continuing development of friendly relations between the two countries and two peoples, he said. He pointed out that the achievements made in socialist construction in both Romania and China had opened up large possibilities for increasing and diversifying goods exchanges and technical cooperation in production between them.

Speaking at the opening ceremony, Zhou Zijian, Chinese minister of the First Ministry of Machine-building, said that the many and varied exhibits reflected the great achievements registered in their socialist construction by the Romanian people under the leadership of the Romanian Communist Party headed by Comrade Ceausescu. They also provided the Chinese people, who are now working hard for their socialist modernization, with a good opportunity of deepening their understanding of the development of Romania's industry and agriculture and of learning from the Romanian people, he said.

Among those who attended the opening ceremony and visited the exhibition were: Wang Youping, vice-minister of foreign affairs; Gu Ming, vice-minister of the State Planning Commission; Zheng Yishan, vice-minister of foreign trade; Yuan Chenglong, vice-minister of agricultural machinery; Li Chuan, vice-chairman of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade; and Lu Yu, vice-mayor of Beijing. Diplomatic envoys of many countries in Beijing were also present.

Twenty-eight Romanian corporations are participating in the exhibition sponsored by the Romanian Chamber of Commerce and Industry. It will close on April 19. On Tuesday, head of the exhibition group Grigore Crainiceanu gave a press conference at the Beijing Exhibition Centre, briefing Chinese correspondents on the development of Romania's economy and on the exhibition, and answered questions raised by them.

#### Meeting With Hua Guofeng

OW101718 Beijing XINHUA in English 1604 GMT 10 Apr 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, April 10 (XINHUA)--Hua Guofeng, chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and premier of the State Council, this evening met Comrade Gheorghe Oprea, member of the Executive Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and Romanian first deputy prime minister. Their conversation proceeded in a cordial and comradely atmosphere.

Romanian Ambassador to China Florea Dumitrescu was present at the meeting. Present were Chinese Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Wang Youping, Vice-Minister of Economic Relations With Foreign Countries Wei Yuming and Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade Wang Runsheng.

The Romanian Government economic delegation led by Comrade Gheorghe Oprea will leave here tomorrow for a visit to Xian and Xining.

## IRANIAN-IRAQI BORDER CLASHES BREAK OUT

OW101620 Beijing XINHUA in English 1543 GMT 10 Apr 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, April 10 (XINHUA)--Tension on Iran's border with Iraq appeared to be mounting today with reports coming in from the frontier of artillery exchanges and air-borne attacks, according to Western news agency reports. Both countries have massed troops along their 1,283-kilometre border for weeks.

Relations have soured between the two Middle East neighbours since the Iranian revolution of February last year.

The Iranian authorities accused Iraq of training and supplying Arab guerrillas in southern Kuzestan Province and of financing Kurdish autonomist forces along the northern border.

In his April 8 nationwide broadcast, Iranian leader Ayatollah Khomeyni called on both the Iraqi people and army to "wake up and topple this corrupt regime in your country before it is too late". Iran's Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh also announced over Tehran Radio that "we have decided to overthrow the Ba'thist regime of Iraq".

Baghdad, for its part, has accused Iranians of being responsible for a series of grenade attacks in Iraq. Addressing a cabinet meeting last week, Iraqi President Saddam Husayn at-Titriti said, "Iraq is prepared to enter any kind of battle to defend its honour and sovereignty and security of this Arab nation."

It was reported that the grenade attack in Iraq last week resulted in four people killed and several others wounded. Among them was a senior member of the Iraqi ruling Revolutionary Command Council.

Both countries have called all their embassy staff home from each other's capital. The office of the IRAQI NEWS AGENCY in Tehran was ordered to close down.

## FURTHER REPORTAGE ON KAUNDA'S CHINA VISIT

Pays Respects to Mao, Zhou

OW101248 Beijing XINHUA in English 1230 GMT 10 Apr 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, April 10 (XINHUA)--Dr. Kenneth David Kaunda, president of the Republic of Zambia, today paid his respects to the remains of Chairman Mao Zedong and visited an exhibition in memory of Premier Zhou Enlai. President Kaunda met with the two Chinese leaders during his visits to China in 1967 and 1974.

The Zambian president laid a wreath before the statue of Chairman Mao Zedong at the Chairman Mao Memorial Hall earlier this morning. The inscription on the ribbon, written in both English and Chinese, reads: "In memory of a great leader, world statesman and true friend of Zambia."

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Visiting the exhibition in memory of Premier Zhou Enlai this afternoon, President Kaunda carefully examined the photos and objects relating to the revolutionary activities of Premier Zhou. Dr. Kaunda said that he was very happy to see the exhibition. He wrote in the visitors book that Premier Zhou was "a man with a superior mind which he used to serve his fellowmen without thought for himself!" A truly great man--we loved and admired him for his devotion to man the world over. "Let the new generation emulate him."

Attends Song, Dance Performance

OW101712 Beijing XINHUA in English 1600 GMT 10 Apr 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, April 10 (XINHUA)--Dr. Kenneth David Kaunda, president of the Republic of Zambia, and the other distinguished Zambian guests were entertained at a song and dance performance here this evening. At the end of the performance, President Kaunda went on stage amid strains of the Zambian melody "Unite and March Forward" to congratulate the artists on their successful performance.

The programme of songs and dances was presented by the Oriental Song and Dance Ensemble. Lyric soprano Yuan Zheng wore a Zambian costume and drew a prolonged ovation from the audience for her rendition of the Zambian song "Beautiful Zambia".

Accompanying President Kaunda and the other distinguished Zambian guests at the performance were Vice-Chairman Ngapoi Ngawang Jigmi of the National People's Congress Standing Committee, Vice-Minister of Culture Yao Zhongming, Vice-Foreign Minister Gong Dafei, and Chinese Ambassador to Zambia Ge Buhai. The performance was sponsored by the Ministry of Culture.

SOVIET VICE FOREIGN MINISTER CONCLUDES ANGOLAN VISIT

OW091642 Beijing XINHUA in English 1542 GMT 9 Apr 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, April 9 (XINHUA)--Soviet Vice Foreign Minister Leonid Ilichev wound up a five-day visit to Angola and left Luanda yesterday, according to reports from Luanda

AFP reported that on his departure from Luanda, Ilichev said he held talks with Angolan leaders "in an atmosphere of friendly and mutual comprehension". The two sides discussed problems concerning the present international situation and the problem of reinforcing bilateral relations within the framework of the treaty of friendship and co-operation. The two sides also discussed the situation in southern Africa after Robert Mugabe's victory in the recent general election in Zimbabwe.

Ilichev also toured other southern African frontline states.

NEW AMBASSADOR TO GUINEA-BISSAU PRESENTS CREDENTIALS

OW101823 Beijing XINHUA in English 1535 GMT 10 Apr 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, April 10 (XINHUA)--Liu Yingxian, new ambassador of the People's Republic of China to the Republic of Guinea-Bissau, yesterday presented his credentials to Luis Cabral, president of the Council of State of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau, according to a report from Bissau. After that, President Cabral had a friendly talk with Ambassador Liu Yingxian. The Chinese ambassador arrived in Bissau on March 29.

## CUBAN REFUGEES SEND APPEAL FOR HELP

OW091300 Beijing XINHUA in English 1234 GMT 9 Apr 80 OW

[Excerpt] Beijing, April 9 (XINHUA)--Thousands upon thousands of Cubans, packed like sardines in the Peruvian Embassy in Havana seeking political asylum, wrote yesterday to the presidents of the United States, Peru, Spain, Venezuela, Costa Rica and Panama, asking for entry visas and help in their present plight, according to a report from Havana.

The letter was also addressed to the pope and leaders of the United Nations, the World Health Organization and the Andean Pact Organization. Earlier, the Cuban refugees had sent a similar letter to U.S. President Jimmy Carter. In the letter, the refugees called on the leaders of these countries and international bodies to "pay attention to the desperate situation" in which they find themselves and the "inhuman conditions" they are subjected to, and to help them out of Cuba by granting them visas as soon as possible.

## LATIN AMERICANS SEE CUBAN PEOPLE'S DISSATISFACTION WITH CASTRO

OW101314 Beijing XINHUA in English 1248 GMT 10 Apr 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, April 10 (XINHUA)--The fact that large numbers of Cuban refugees have sought asylum in the Peruvian Embassy in Havana was viewed by political figures and public opinion in some Latin American countries as an indication of the Cuban people's dissatisfaction with the Castro regime. Vice-President of the Foreign Policy Commission of Venezuela's House of Representatives Luis Rey said that the recent event in Havana "shows that the internal situation in that island country is in great difficulties."

The Argentine paper LA PRENSA said in a signed article on April 7, "The incident which took place in Havana can be compared to an eruption of a volcano." It reflected "the people's profound discontent with the Castro regime in Cuba". So, once the police guards were withdrawn from the Peruvian Embassy, there produced an avalanche of refugees, the paper said.

The Colombia paper EL TIEMPO said editorially on April 8 the fact that ten thousand Cubans have flooded into the Peruvian Embassy to seek asylum represented a rebellion of the Cuban people who have not only been deprived of all liberties and individual guarantees but landed on the brink of desperation, misery and hunger, because, Castro has "handed Cuba entirely to Soviet Russia as a most humble satellite."

The Costa Rican paper LA REPUBLICA said editorially on April 8 a conclusion to be drawn from this incident is that for most of the Cubans, "the situation in Cuba has become unbearable." Another Costa Rican paper LA NACION said editorially yesterday that Cuba now still "survives on the hand-outs of the Soviet Union and pays a high price for this. Production made no progress and more debts have been incurred, even its personnel were sent out as mercenaries for a new world imperialism." Here lies the very reason for the Cubans' fleeing from their country, the paper noted.

The Mexican paper EL HERALDO DE MEXICO said editorially yesterday that "nothing can explain why there are so many Cubans who want to flee if Castro has really set up an earthly paradise in Cuba."



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DENG YINGCHAO REPORTS ON TRIPS TO NPC STANDING COMMITTEE

OW101307 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 10 Apr 80 OW

[Text] A plenary meeting on the 14th session of the 5th NPC Standing Committee was held this afternoon. The meeting was presided over by NPC Vice Chairman Wei Guoqing. NPC Vice Chairmen Ulanhu, Peng Zhen, Tan Zhenlin, Deng Yingchao, Seypidin, Ngapoi Ngawang Jigmi, Zhou Jianren, Xu Deheng, Hu Juewen, Zhu Yunshan and Shi Liang attended the meeting.

At this afternoon's meeting, NPC Vice Chairman Deng Yingchao made a report on her leading NPC delegations on visits to Japan and Thailand, on her visit to the DPRK after the Fifth NPC, and on her visits to Burma and Sri Lanka before the Fifth NPC. She said: The mission of our foreign tours was to develop friendly relations with these countries and promote mutual understanding and friendship, learn from our foreign friends' good points and introduce these in our country in a practical manner.

She said: These visits we made were successful. Our visits drew great attention from the governments and leaders of the host countries we visited, and we were accorded warm hospitality and welcome by the people of these countries. They expressed their profound friendship toward the Chinese people with flowers, songs and dances, toasts and through other ways.

NATIONAL WORK CONFERENCE ON PRODUCTION OPENS IN NANJING

Kang Shien Address

OW101131 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1635 GMT 9 Apr 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, 9 Apr--The national work conference on increasing production and practicing economy, as well as increasing income and reducing expenses, by industrial and communications departments convened by the State Council issued an appeal calling for continuing implementation of the policy of readjusting, restructuring, consolidating and improving the national economy. It also calls for launching in a deep-going way a mass movement for increasing production and practicing economy as well as increasing income and reducing expenses so as to guarantee overall fulfillment of this year's production plans by these departments.

The meeting opened in Nanjing this morning. Yuan Baohua, vice minister of the State Economic Commission, presided and State Council Vice Premier Kang Shien spoke. He pointed out: The 1980 quotas for industrial production call for a 6 percent increase over 1979 quotas (which are expected to be fulfilled) and efforts should be made to surpass this target. In achieving this 6 percent increase, efforts must be made to produce needed products that are up to standards in quality and meet the needs of production and construction, the people's livelihood and export; demands to increase both production and income so as to insure fulfillment of financial revenue quotas to be turned over to the state must be met; and efforts to achieve a solid increase in production must be implemented.

While analyzing the favorable conditions for achieving the above-mentioned target, Kang Shien pointed out: It is an arduous task to achieve this 6 percent production increase. Since production during the first half of 1979 was rather low, we must strive for a greater increase the first half of this year. However, it will be more difficult to achieve a greater increase in the latter half of the year. In this connection, it is necessary to resolutely implement the guidelines of the 5th plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, strive to do our work well, effectively solve existing problems, never slacken our efforts even for 1 day and create conditions for continuing production increases in the latter half of the year while promoting production in the first half.

To fulfill plans for increased production by industrial and communications departments, Kang Shien proposed that the following five measures be taken:

--Energetically increase products put out by the light, textile and handicraft industries. Effectively implement the principle of "six priorities" for light and textile industries. At present, proper distribution of various raw and processed materials must be stressed.

--Continue vigorous promotion of energy conservation to assure increased production. Do a good job in supply and control of energy. Inspect and appraise energy consumption at major enterprises. Do a good job in maintaining balanced temperatures [re ping heng 3583 1627 5899]. Study and formulate appropriate policies on energy and technology and establish energy control systems at various levels as soon as possible.

--Various measures must be taken by machine building industry departments to maintain and strive to surpass last years' production level. Since the tasks for the machine building industry are not as numerous this year, sale of its products must be promoted through readjustment of markets. At the same time, its service and product variety must be readjusted so that production will be geared to the needs in the following five aspects: 1) the needs of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production and fishery on the one hand, and light industry markets and people's livelihood on the other; 2) the need for tapping potentials, innovation and transformations at old enterprises; 3) the needs of the economy under collective ownership in urban and rural areas; 4) the needs of manufacturing, maintenance and repair work and technical service; and 5) the needs of export expansion.

--Raw and semifinished materials industries must energetically reduce consumption, increase variety and specifications of products and strive to meet the needs of the processing industry and export expansion.

--Effectively strengthen the weak link of communications and transportation. While promoting organization work in transportation, we should promote technical renovation of old railways and ports. We should not only fulfill the transportation task for the current year, but also create conditions for handling an even greater transportation volume in the future.

Kang Shien emphasized: One of the urgent tasks for our industrial and communications departments is to strive to increase income while reducing expenses so as to guarantee the financial revenues due the state. It has become more important than ever to control and reduce expenses. We must strive to increase income by taking every possible measure to tap new financial resources. Limits on various expenditures can be reduced but never increased. Industrial and communications departments at all levels must cultivate a strong sense of financial management. Efforts must be made to promote production and income simultaneously so as to increase accumulations for the state.

Kang Shien called on industrial and communications enterprises to lower production costs by 5 percent over that of last year by tapping potentials and reducing expenses and to strive to overfulfill this year's financial revenue quotas for the state. To do this we must conscientiously turn losses into profits, eliminate losses in management, effectively consolidate the bonus system, strengthen management and administration, improve economic results and strictly enforce economic and financial discipline. Economic commissions and departments in charge of industrial and communications work at all levels must take the lead in investigating problems in their own departments as well as in enterprises and institutions under their supervision, strictly enforce financial and economic discipline and correct unhealthy trends.

In conclusion, Kang Shien said: This year's task for industrial and communications departments is very arduous. We must conscientiously implement the guidelines of the 5th plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee; uphold and improve party leadership; unswervingly implement the political, ideological and organizational lines formulated by the central authorities; and consolidate and develop the political situation of stability, unity and liveliness. We must concentrate our efforts on promoting production with single-hearted devotion, fully mobilize and rely on the masses and score achievements in increasing production and practicing economy as well as in increasing income and reducing expenses in order to greet the convocation of the 12th congress of our party.

XINHUA Economic Correspondent Report

OW101310 Beijing XINHUA in English 1240 GMT 10 Apr 80 OW

[By XINHUA economic correspondent Yang Weide: "China Set Fair To Meet 1980 Production Plan"]

[Text] Nanjing, April 10 (XINHUA)--Delegates at a national conference on industry and transport being held in Nanjing have concluded that conditions are favourable for China to increase her industrial production six per cent this year over 1979. Last year's production went up 8.5 per cent over the 1978 figure. The conference, called by the State Council, opened yesterday and is attended by leaders of central industrial departments and provincial industry and transport authorities.

It was reported that in the first quarter of this year China achieved 24 per cent of the industrial output planned for this year--a rise of 13.8 per cent over the same period last year. This was in spite of the fact that tens of millions of workers were off work to celebrate the three-day spring festival and many workers who work away from their families went home for a two-week reunion.

The rise in the light industrial output was 24.2 per cent and in heavy industry it was 6.4 per cent, the delegates noted. The average daily output value in the first three months was close to the figure of last December. Formerly production used to decrease greatly in the early months of the year.

According to the delegates, big efforts are to be made to boost the output value of textile and other light industries and handicrafts by eight per cent. Priorities are to be given to light industry in the supply of raw materials, energy, funds, communications and transport. Some of the raw materials for light industry will be imported. Bank loans to the textile and other light industries will total 2,000 million yuan.

Energy is the key to industrial growth, and this year's planned six per cent industrial growth depends on the efforts to cut the consumption of energy, the delegates said. Plans have been worked out to reduce the consumption of coal by 23 million tons this year, and to use 1.5 million tons less fuel oil, 1.5 million tons coke and 7,000 million fewer kwh of electricity.

China's machine building industry will lay stress on producing fuel-efficient equipment for light industry and industries that serve agriculture, as well as for factories trying to increase production capacity through technical improvements. Imports of manufacturing technologies will continue but the importation of complete plants will be cut down. Measures will be taken this year to increase the output of rolled steel, such as merchant bars and wired rods, urgently needed by light industry and agriculture. Technical improvements of railways and ports are to be speeded up so as to keep pace with the growing demands of industry.



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# NATIONAL CONFERENCE HONORS OUTSTANDING GEOLOGICAL WORKERS

Fang Yi, Bo Yibo Attend Opening

OW102201 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1603 GMT 10 Apr 80 OW

[Excerpt] Beijing, 10 Apr--A national meeting to commend the country's distinguished geological workers opened in Beijing today. It was an unprecedentedly large meeting of heroes of the country's geological departments.

In order to honor the collectives and individuals who have made great contributions to locating mineral deposits in the past 30 years since the founding of the country, last April the Ministry of Geology issued a circular on selecting meritorious units and model workers and on convening a national meeting to commend them. Selected from among the geological departments of the country were 24 units of merits, 259 other units and collectives that made important contributions, 50 geological workers who rendered great contributions in the task of locating mineral ore deposits and 231 model workers. Attending the opening session of the meeting in Beijing today were representatives of these units, advanced collectives and model workers who came from the forefront of geological work.

Present at today's opening session were Fang Yi, secretary of the Secretariat of the CCP Central Committee and vice premier of the State Council; Bo Yibo, vice premier of the State Council; and responsible persons of departments concerned.

Minister of Geology Sun Daguang delivered a speech at the opening ceremony.

## Geology Minister's Address

OW101550 Beijing XINHUA in English 1516 GMT 10 Apr 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, April 10 (XINHUA)--China has discovered a total of 1,500 possible oil-bearing formations on the mainland and her off-shore seabeds in the past three decades, Minister Sun Daguang of Geology said here today. Addressing more than 700 people attending the opening session of a national conference to honour distinguished geological workers, he declared that China, once taken as a "copper-poor" country, has become one of the world's leaders in the copper reserves as well as in the reserves of tin, zinc, lead, tungsten and antimony.

China has abundant metal and non-metal mineral resources, he said. Eighteen of her provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions have reported large and exceedingly large iron deposits, which can virtually meet the needs of China's ten major iron and steel complexes and a number of medium-sized enterprises.

Her verified reserves of rare metals and rare earths can not only suit the needs of China's iron and steel industry and the development of her science and technology, but makes it possible to export them, he noted. The verified coal reserves amount to 600,000 million tons. The minister added that 200,000 ore occurrences and 14,000 mineral-bearing places have been found since 1949. All the 140 minerals known so far in the world have been found in China. The known reserves of 100 of them have greatly increased. He urged all geological workers in China to find more ores for her modernization programme.

Attending the conference are representatives of 253 advanced collectives and 281 advanced geological workers.

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Among them are the geological prospecting teams that discovered the Daqing Oilfield, the largest in China producing half of China's oil, the three geological teams that have proved a large vanadium-titanium magnetite deposit in the Xichang area, Sichuan Province, that is rarely seen in other parts of the world, and a geological team that has distinguished itself in discovering uranium deposits.

Medals, certificates and bonuses will be given to them at the closing session of the five-day conference.

BEIJING RADIO INTERVIEWS COAL INDUSTRY MINISTER

OW100145 Beijing in Mandarin to Southeast Asia 0900 GMT 9 Apr 80 OW

[Station interview with Gao Yangwen, minister of coal industry--read by announcer; date not given]

[Text] A reporter at this station recently interviewed Gao Yangwen, minister of coal industry, on the current situation and on prospects for China's coal industry. This program--"China Constructs"--will now carry this interview.

[Question] Minister Gao, our listeners abroad are very interested in China's energy situation. Would you please comment on the current situation in China's coal industry?

[Answer] Yes, I would like to. China has very rich coal deposits. It has so far surveyed and discovered over 600 billion dun of coal deposits. There are coalfields in all provinces and regions throughout the country. Coal deposits are not only large but widely dispersed. China produces all varieties of coal, including coking coal for metallurgical use, hard coal used by the chemical fertilizer industry, coal used by the power industry and brown coal.

When new China was founded in 1949, the country produced only a little over 30 million dun of coal, ranking 10th in the world. We have opened over 1,200 new coal mines and a number of coal pits in various parts of the country over the past 30 years. In 1978 China's coal output broke the 600 million-dun mark, ranking third in the world. China produced over 630 million dun of raw coal in 1979. The current situation in our country's coal industry is very good.

[Question] What are prospects for growth in China's coal industry?

[Answer] The 1980's will be crucial years for the realization of our country's four modernizations. Coal is our country's major energy resource. Therefore, in the 1980's, we should make vigorous efforts to develop the coal industry by improving a number of old coal mines and opening up a number of new coal mines in order to meet the requirements of the four modernizations. Our country has very favorable conditions for the development of the coal industry--we have rich coal deposits and produce all varieties of coal. Since our country now produces 600 million dun of coal, it should be relatively easy for us to further develop the coal industry. We have already grasped certain new technologies and are capable of producing coal-mining equipment. All this is favorable to speeding up the development of our coal industry. Our Ministry of Coal Industry has a contingent of good workers and staff members who work hard and do not fear difficulties. In a few words, we are fully confident in the prospects for the development of our coal industry.

[Question] What are you planning to do in the 1980's?

[Answer] In view of the new situation in which our country will be undertaking the four modernizations in the 1980's, our Ministry of Coal Industry is planning to carry out five important tasks in this decade:

1. We are planning to adopt new technologies and new equipment to change the technological status of the coal industry and to speed up the development and modernization of the industry in order to meet state needs for coal.
2. We are planning to change the structure of the coal industry, to utilize coal comprehensively and to make efforts toward coal gasification and liquefaction and in coal chemistry in order to put coal to full use as energy and a raw material for the chemical industry.
3. On the basis of self-reliance, we are planning to make full use of foreign capital and to import technology from abroad in order to expand the scale of our coal industrial construction. At the same time, we are planning to increase our coal exports.
4. We are planning to basically improve mine safety and to gradually improve the material and cultural lives of our workers and staff members.
5. We are planning to train large numbers of competent technicians for the coal industry and to develop scientific research in coal industry.

[Question] What are the chances for our coal industry to make use of foreign capital and for us to export coal?

[Answer] Prospects are very good. Good times will not last long if petroleum is used as the main energy resource. Many countries are now changing their energy policies by using more coal and less petroleum. Rich in deposits and varieties, our country can export large quantities of coal to other countries to help friendly countries solve their energy problem. Therefore, our country is improving its rail transport and building ports with coal loading and unloading facilities. We have already selected a number of mining areas with rich coal deposits and good mining conditions that we are prepared to mine with friends from abroad in the form of compensatory trade or joint ventures. With the growth of such cooperation, our country's coal exports will greatly increase. We welcome friends from abroad to cooperate with us. This will be beneficial to each side.

#### XINHUA COMMENTARY URGES PEOPLE TO OVERCOME DIFFICULTIES

OW101132 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1153 GMT 9 Apr 80 OW

[Report on XINHUA reporter's commentary: "The Future Belongs to People Who Are Not Afraid of Difficulties"]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 9 Apr--In the first quarter of this year, the situation in our country's industrial production is very good. The 13.8 percent increase of China's gross value of industrial output over the corresponding period of 1979 is very gratifying. But what is really delightful is the fact that after having tempered themselves through last year's practice, the people have a greater determination to overcome difficulties, and they are more confident about achieving the four modernizations.



By comparing the recently held national conference on chemical industry in Beijing with a similar conference held in early 1979, one may clearly see the differences. This reporter attended both conferences. Before that conference was held early last year, the policy of "readjustment, restructuring, consolidation and improvement" had only just been published, and the delegates faced many problems. They sighed heavily and felt powerless before a host of difficult problems. At this year's conference, the delegates again faced many difficult problems--state investment in capital construction in the chemical industry is 30 percent less than last year; coal and power supplies have basically not increased as compared with last year; the sales of certain chemical industrial products are rather poor; and the output of products under the state plan is expected to be reduced by an average of more than 10 percent as compared with last year. But this year's conference was permeated with an optimistic atmosphere, and the proposals put forward by the delegates from each province, municipality and autonomous region were 6 percent more than those submitted to last year's conference. Why have the people changed their attitude toward difficulties in a matter of 1 year? Zhang Yaoxiang, deputy director of the Shanghai Municipal Bureau of Chemical Industry, answered: "We have gained confidence and strength from the party principles and policies." While introducing the 30 different ways and measures worked out last year by Shanghai's chemical industry to develop production in 10 areas, Zhang Yaoxiang said: This year's difficulties are no less than last year's. But we have gone through a year of tempering and accumulated some experience. Why can we not do better this year? A similar example was provided by Hu Cuihua, director of the Jiangsu Provincial Bureau of Chemical Industry.

The light and textile industries have remained backward for a long time, and the speed of their development was slower than that of heavy industry. This problem remained unsolved until the first half of 1979. But the people have noticed that since July 1979, the rate of light and textile industrial growth has been faster than the growth of heavy industry in every month. This is also true in solving shortages in energy supplies. The proportion between industrial production and the growth of energy supplies was 1 to 0.91 in the 16 years between 1953 and 1978. Although energy output increased by only 3 percent and fuel and power supplies were insufficient in 1979, an 8.5 percent increase was registered in China's industrial production. The proportion between industrial production and the increase of energy supplies began to change from 1 to 0.91 in the past to 1 to 0.35. Since the beginning of 1980, further development has been made in manufacturing more products with less energy supplies. However, this does not mean that the above-mentioned problems have been successfully solved. In fact, in addition to our existing hardships, new difficult problems still continue to arise in energy and raw material supplies, communications and transportation, enterprise management, the economic management system and other fields. Countless facts show that no matter how seemingly difficult these problems are to solve at the time being, the people are paying attention to these problems and have the determination and confidence to overcome these difficult problems. This state of mind is very much different from that of last year.

At the recently held annual meeting of the China Enterprise Management Association, enterprise management cadres, experts and scholars from all parts of the country discussed the question of what attitude should be maintained toward difficulties in the course of transforming the economic management system. This reporter was deeply impressed by their discussions.



First, they held that the appearance of certain difficulties is a good thing. The leading enterprise cadres from the Anshan Iron and Steel Company, the Beijing Qinghe woolen textile mill and the Chengdu measuring and metal cutting equipment plant unanimously pointed out: Under the sharp restrictions of the ultraleftist line advocated by Lin Biao and the "gang of four," it was impossible to maintain even normal production in the past, let alone to carry out transformation. In the course of implementing the "eight-character" policy at present, the readjustments in proportion in the national economy and contradictions arising from the transformation of the economic management system should be considered as new problems that have emerged in our advance. Second, they firmly believed that these problems would eventually be surmounted and that the very process of overcoming these difficulties is going to be the process of our progress in achieving the four modernizations.

Our country's modernization drive is advancing. The future belongs to the people who are not afraid of difficulties and who go all out to make the country strong.

#### RENMIN RIBAO EDITORIAL ON PROTECTING STATE SECRETS

OW110900 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1415 GMT 10 Apr 80 OW

["Text" of RENMIN RIBAO 11 April editorial: "Heighten our Vigilance and Strengthening the Work of Keeping Things Secret"]

[Text] Today we have republished the "Provisional Regulations on Keeping State Secrets" promulgated in 1951 by the former Administrative Council of the Central People's Government. According to the resolution of the 12th session of the 5th NPC on the validity of the laws and decrees enacted since the founding of the PRC, these regulations are still practical and therefore should continue to be implemented.

To strengthen the work of strictly guarding party and state secrets is important for state security, an important task of consolidating stability and unity and safeguarding construction of the four modernizations. It is also a constant important task of the whole party, the whole army and the people throughout the country.

In a situation in which class struggle still exists at home and abroad, our enemies have never ceased to steal secret information from us. A small number of counterrevolutionaries abroad are always prying about our secrets. Willing to pay any amount and using various despicable means, they have seized every opportunity to spy on and collect information on China's politics, economy, military affairs and science and technology in a vain attempt to obstruct the progress of China's four modernizations and subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat in our country. Viewed from the situation at home and abroad, the struggle between attempts to spy on secrets and the efforts to stop these attempts has become even more acute and complex following the rapid development of science and technology and the continuous application of modern technical means. Therefore, it is particularly necessary to heighten our vigilance in, attach more importance to, and seriously treat the work of keeping state secrets.

We have a glorious revolutionary tradition of guarding party and state secrets. Both in the revolutionary war years and during the relatively long period after the founding of new China, our party, government, army, people's organizations, as well as economic, cultural and other departments, and corresponding security organs have a relatively perfect security system, a strict discipline of keeping state secrets.

We have achieved marked results in the work of keeping state secrets by constantly conducting relevant education among cadres and the masses. Some of our comrades, determined to guard party and state secrets and remaining faithful and unyielding in the face of the enemy, have sacrificed their lives, thus demonstrating the integrity of communists and the Chinese people. Later, due to the 10 years in which Lin Biao and the "gang of four" ran amuck and indulged in mass persecution, the work of keeping state secrets was impaired to such a serious extent that no distinction was made between insiders and outsiders and thus there were no secrets to keep.

Since the downfall of the "gang of four," many areas, departments and units, after eliminating confusion and restoring order, have begun to straighten out their work of keeping state secrets. However, because the pernicious influence of anarchism spread by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" has remained quite serious, the phenomenon in which no distinction is made between higher and lower levels and between outsiders and insiders as to who should have access to classified materials has been quite common. Moreover, many comrades have lacked understanding of the necessity and importance of keeping state secrets in the new historical situation, while other comrades, including some leading cadres, have not been aware of the enemy's presence and have been negligent in guarding party and state secrets, thereby resulting in the increasing occurrence of divulging important secrets. For instance, some people do not observe the discipline of keeping state secrets by allowing their dependents and friends to read classified documents and telling them about classified matters; some people inquire about and disseminate "small-channel information," regarding party and state secrets as gossip; some arbitrarily carry important classified documents with them when they go out, and consequently the documents are stolen or lost; still others illegally pass on, copy and reprint classified documents and data. If this situation, which is characterized by the slackening of vigilance, the relaxation of the system and discipline of keeping state secrets and erroneous practices, is not promptly corrected, it is like inviting the enemy to collect secret information from us. This will bring about uncountable losses to the party and state.

Strengthening the work of keeping secrets must begin with leading cadres and Communist Party members. As these comrades have more contacts with party and state secrets, they should all the more observe the discipline of keeping secrets and act as models in keeping secrets. The third principle of the "guiding principles for inner-party political life" stipulates: "Every party member must strictly guard party and state secrets and resolutely fight against the practice of divulging party and state secrets. In reading documents, hearing relayed reports and attending party meetings, all party members must strictly observe the discipline of guarding secrets and are strictly forbidden to divulge party secrets to their dependents, friends and other persons who are not supposed to know about them. All party members must pay attention to the fact that there must be a distinction between insiders and outsiders. All party matters which are not permitted to be publicized outside the party cannot be disseminated."

Communist Party members must act according to the stipulations mentioned above, consciously implement the security regulations and view strictly guarding party and state secrets as a matter of maintaining party spirit. Particularly, leading cadres should set an example in taking the lead to do a good job in guarding secrets because this is the best way to mobilize cadres and the masses and has a decisive effect in promoting the work of guarding secrets in areas and units.

This work can be done well only by relying on and mobilizing the masses. Guarding party and state secrets is the bounden duty of all citizens and is by no means just the business of a section of the people. However, some people have said that "only party members and cadres have contacts with party and state secrets, so it is their business to guard these secrets." This thinking is wrong. Our country belongs to the entire people. Since they enjoy extensive democratic rights, many aspects of the work they are engaged in, the things they come in contact with, the documents they have read and the instructions relayed to them from higher levels are party and state secrets, some of which are very important. This requires that every citizen must strengthen his concept of guarding secrets, attach importance to guarding secrets, pay attention to guarding secrets in doing everything and cultivate a good habit of guarding secrets.

To strengthen the work of guarding secrets, we must draw a line between classified and nonclassified materials and clearly understand to what extent secrets must be guarded. The second regulation of the "Provisional Regulations on Keeping State Secrets" defines in principle the scope of party and state secrets, generalizing that all important political, economic, military and scientific and technological matters which have not been publicized or are not permitted to be publicized and which concern the security and interests of the party and state are party and state secrets. All departments, units, especially departments in charge of confidential work and important units engaged in research of the most advanced branches of science, must act according to the stipulations of the regulations. Also, in the light of actual conditions, they must organize personnel concerned to define 'after a careful study' the emphasis and limits in guarding secrets and lay down concrete regulations and measures of guarding them.

Matters that are regarded as secrets must be strictly kept secret, and no one is permitted to publicize secrets beyond a certain permitted limit; what must be kept secret within a certain period of time must not be permitted to be publicized in advance; that which can only be publicized to insiders will not be permitted to be divulged to outsiders. Matters that are not secrets or matters that need not be kept secret should not, of course, be exaggerated as something secret so as to conceal them. It is also not permitted to obstruct and restrict normal scientific and technological exchanges under the pretext of guarding secrets. Only thus can we achieve the aims of guarding secrets conducive to our work and promoting construction for the four modernizations through exchange of cooperation and coordination.

The party organizations of all areas and departments must devote serious efforts to grasping the work of guarding secrets in conjunction with a campaign to improve party work style and party discipline. In the future, they must grasp this work several times a year and persevere in this practice. On the basis of conducting education on guarding secrets among party members, cadres and the masses, the party organizations should constantly examine the loopholes through which secrets are divulged, guard against relaxation in guarding secrets and adopt positive measures to plug the loopholes. Our past experience proves that just emphasizing education to the exclusion of a strict and clear-cut system of award and punishment is not an effective way to promote this work. Units and individuals that have done well in guarding secrets should be commended and awarded. Investigations must be conducted on significant incidents of divulging secrets. Such incidents must be solemnly handled. Those whose acts constitute a crime must be held responsible for the crime. Public security and judicial organs should deal a severe blow according to law at the intelligence-collecting activities of counterrevolutionaries, special agents and spies so as to prevent them from succeeding in their conspiracies.



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ZHONGGUO QINGNIAN BAO ON FARM MODERNIZATION

OW101252 Beijing XINHUA in English 1234 GMT 10 Apr 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, April 10 (XINHUA)-- CHINA YOUTH NEWS, a national newspaper for young people, in its latest issue calls on young people working in the countryside to involve themselves in scientific experiments to help modernise China's agriculture. The improvement of farming is part of China's current "four modernisations" programme to upgrade agriculture, industry, science and technology, and defence. The paper says that the improvement of farming requires dedicated and educated young people. It points to the example of a people's commune in Jiangsu, East China, one of the most developed farming provinces, which boosted its rice harvest through the work of Communist Youth League members who introduced several hybrid strains. The commune, Shazhuang, has trained more than 3,000 agro-technicians from among its 8,000 young people. During the busy spring planting last year, the newspaper says, the young people took the lead in doing the heavy work.

CHINA YOUTH NEWS also cites the work of Youth League members belonging to Xinghuo production brigade in Sichuan Province, southwest China. These young people, says the paper, trial-planted nine varieties of rice from other regions and improved three of them that were suited to local conditions.

RENMIN RIBAO ON NEED FOR CULTURAL ACTIVITIES FOR PEASANTS

OW090736 Beijing XINHUA in English 0701 GMT 9 Apr 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, April 9 (XINHUA)--The growing economic development in the rural areas brings with it pressing needs for cultural activities, says a commentary in today's PEOPLE'S DAILY.

The commentary proposes that every commune in the rural areas be turned gradually into a cultural as well as a political and economic centre. It calls for more literary and art works adapted to the needs of the peasants to help raise their socialist enthusiasm and provide them with healthy recreation. Since people's likes and dislikes vary, the commentary says, one should not try to impose one uniform type of literary or art work.

The commentary notes that since the downfall of the gang of four, theatrical performances, film shows, art exhibitions and such popular cultural activities as stilt dances, the Yangge Dance and the Dragon Dance have flourished in town and country. But they are still far too few for the rural areas. If proper attention is not paid to the peasants' cultural life, feudal or even superstitious old cultures might be revived and have a negative influence on people, the article says.

The commentary says that the cultural life of China's 800 million peasants is an important issue for many departments including the mass media, the Communist Youth League, women's federation, publishing houses, radio station and sports departments. It asks all of them to make concerted efforts under party leadership to make the cultural life of the peasants prosper.

TAIWAN COMPATRIOTS WELCOME MAINLAND SEAMEN

OW041712 Beijing XINHUA in English 1659 GMT 4 Apr 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, April 4 (XINHUA)--Seventeen seamen from the mainland of China working on a West German freighter were given a warm welcome by their Taiwan compatriots when their ship recently called at Keelung in Taiwan.



According to Taiwan newspaper and foreign news agency reports, the Keelung branch of the Taiwan Seamen's Association took their mates from the mainland on a tour of Taipei (Taipei) City and accorded them a cordial reception.

A total of 26 Chinese seamen are sailing with the West German freighter, "Josef Roth". When the freighter arrived at Keelung on the morning of March 26, Fang Lifan, chairman of the Taiwan Seamen's Association Keelung branch, went on board and, on behalf of seamen in Taiwan, invited their colleagues from the mainland of the motherland to visit the island. Many dockers waved to the seamen from the mainland and shouted: "Welcome".

The following morning, eight seamen were left on duty on the freighter while another had to go to a hospital ashore to have his injured toes attended to, and the remaining 17 seamen went ashore. After a short visit to the Keelung Seamen's Service Center, they proceeded to Taipei where they visited Dr. Sun Yat-sen's Memorial Hall and a department store. Everywhere they went they were accorded a warm welcome by local compatriots. Many local residents gathered in front of the store and clapped to the seamen from the mainland who thanked them for their greetings.

After attending a luncheon given by the Taiwan Seamen's Association, the visiting seamen returned to Keelung in the company of local trade union officials. Back on the ship, Fang Lifan, chairman of the Keelung branch of the Taiwan Seamen's Association, presented gifts to the seamen from the mainland on behalf of Taiwan seamen. The mainland seamen reciprocated with gifts and praised the island's beautiful landscape.

When the ship left Keelung Port the same evening, the mainland seamen were seen off by dockers and representatives from the seamen's association.

During the past few days, Hong Kong newspapers have highlighted this first visit to Taiwan by seamen from the mainland and the warm reception accorded them.

In an editorial entitled "Moving Scene in Taipei", the Hong Kong TIN TIN YAT PO said that although the seamen from the mainland went sightseeing in Taipei for only half a day at the invitation of their counterparts in Taiwan, "to us, half a day equals 30 years." Fellow feeling among compatriots surged forth in this half a day, the paper said.

#### Trade Union Official on Visit

OW041643 Beijing XINHUA in English 1617 GMT 4 Apr 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, April 4 (XINHUA)--It is a good thing for mainland seamen to visit Taiwan, says Qiu Jin, vice-chairman of the Seamen's Trade Union of China. Referring to the recent visit to Taiwan by a group of seamen from the mainland, Qiu Jin told XINHUA that it was a good thing because it enhanced mutual understanding between the people on the mainland and Taiwan and it was an experience both people on the mainland and Taiwan liked to share. He said he looked forward to more contacts of this kind.

The trade union vice-chairman said that mainland seamen had received Taiwan colleagues on many occasions. "More Taiwan seamen are welcome to come to the mainland either as tourists or to visit their relatives," he said. "We will accord them a warm reception."

## GUANGMING RIBAO CALLS FOR RESTORING SOCIALIST 'TRUSTS'

HK081402 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 22 Mar 80 p 4 HK

[Article by Tian Xueyuan: "Restore the Reputation of Socialist 'Trusts'"]

[Text] In the 1960's, Comrade Liu Shaoqi on many occasions discussed the need for learning from the experience of large-scale capitalist enterprises and setting up "trusts" or specialized companies. Actively supported by him and the leading comrades of departments concerned of the CCP Central Committee, some 12 or 13 national specialized companies including the China aluminum company, the China tobacco company, the China pharmaceutical company and the China rubber company were set up on a trial basis. Some provinces and municipalities also set up a number of local specialized companies. However, during the 10 years of turmoil, Lin Biao and the "gang of four" whipped up a storm of criticism against the "trusts" and strangled this newborn concept in its cradle. They also cooked up all kinds of charges against Comrade Liu Shaoqi for setting up the "trusts." Now, the time has come for us to settle once and for all this public issue of the "trusts."

The first big label tagged on Comrade Liu Shaoqi for setting up the "trusts" was the "iron-clad proof of restoring capitalism" in the industrial and communications department and promoting the "sinister program" of the counterrevolutionary revisionist line; that by setting up "trusts" and practicing "vertical leadership" the "trusts" and their affiliated agencies became divorced from party and government leadership, conveniently opened the doors for the "liberalization" of capitalism and enabled them to "take the capitalist road" at will.

Was the setting up of "trusts" taking the capitalist road? No. It was just the opposite. Lenin pointed out: "Only those who understand that it would be impossible to create or practice socialism without learning from the organizers of trusts are worthy of the name of communists. Socialism is not an abstract idea but something that must be mastered and created with the use of trusts by the vanguard of the proletariat who acquire power. If our proletarian party does not learn the skills of organizing large-scale trusts production from the foremost specialists of capitalism then there will be no way of acquiring such skills." ("Collected works of Lenin" Vol 27, pp 324-325) This clearly showed us that although trusts are a form of monopoly organization appearing in the phase of development from capitalism to imperialism, to a certain extent they are also a product of socialized production as well as a scientific form of economic organization and a method of management that socialism can use for reference.

Since the development of large-scale capitalist mechanized industry, the technical level has become higher and the distribution of labor more precise, and production based on specialization has developed at an unprecedented scale and speed. There must be a suitable form of organization for this rapidly developing production based on specialization. Therefore, "trusts" emerged because of the demand. Generally speaking, the supersession of capitalism by socialism must be based on the material base already acquired by capitalism. As a result, it is necessary to carry on and develop the scientific things created by capitalism including the scientific management method of organizing large-scale socialized production. If the victory of the socialist revolution is achieved in an economically backward country like China, then it is even more necessary to learn from the capitalist experience of organizing large-scale socialized production including that of organizing "trusts." [paragraph continues]

Naturally, socialist and capitalist "trusts" are different in nature. Their ownership of the means of production is different and their goal of production is also diametrically different. "Trusts" is only a term borrowed for the form of organization and the scientific management method. It was precisely on this point of departure that Liu Shaoqi advocated the setting up of "trusts" in the 1960's. It can be seen that describing the setting up of "trusts" as "taking the capitalist road" and getting rid of the form of organization and method of management of "trusts" from large-scale modern socialist production run counter to Marxism.

The second big label tagged on Comrade Liu Shaoqi for setting up the "trusts" was "taking imperialists and revisionists as teachers" and "working in concert" with the goals of the imperialists, revisionists and counterrevolutionaries in the international arena and the monsters and demons at home, and a "great political conspiracy."

Naturally, as everyone knows, a correct form of organization and management is absolutely not determined by any class struggle inside or outside the country but by the nature of the level of development of productive forces and whether this level of development corresponds with the production relations. Take China in the 1960's for example. The conditions were mainly as follows:

1. The 3 years of recovery of the national economy in the early part of the founding of the People's Republic and particularly during the first 5-year plan and the first 3 years of the second 5-year plan laid the preliminary foundation for socialist modernization. According to statistics, the fixed assets of state-run enterprises increased 5 times from their original value of 24.6 billion yuan in 1952 to 120.93 billion yuan in 1962 in which industrial growth increased 7.3 times. Total industrial output increased more than 6 times from 14 billion yuan in 1949 to 85 billion yuan in 1962. National income created by industry increased 12.5 times from only 4.5 billion yuan in 1949 to 56.5 billion yuan in 1960. These conditions demonstrated that in the 10 years and more after the founding of the People's Republic there had been a very rapid development in the national economy of our country and particularly in industrial production which prepared the material prerequisites for the setting up of "trusts" by industrial enterprises.
2. The socialist transformation of the means of production was completed. Trusts are the product of large-scale socialized production, and the higher the degree of socialized production, the wider will be the stage of their activities. Under the capitalist system, socialized production on the one hand is developed rapidly. On the other hand, because of private ownership, the socialization of production is restricted and the contradiction between capitalist ownership and socialized production aggravated. Only the supersession of private ownership by public ownership can genuinely eliminate this contradiction. In this sense, the completion of the socialist transformation of the means of production created excellent social conditions for extensively organizing cooperation based on specialization and setting up specialized and integrated companies.
3. The industrial foundation of old China was very weak, and the building of "all-encompassing factories" with a large production capacity as quickly as possible in the early period after liberation was necessary and rational at that time. However, following the development of socialist industrialization and the increase in the number of "all-encompassing factories," the reorganization of industry based on specialized cooperation was put on the agenda. In fact, two reorganizations were underway during the latter part of the 1950's. The first was after the completion of joint state-private ownership of the whole industry in 1956 which mainly set up factories which divided labor on the bases of specialization according to product classification in the machinery manufacturing trade and carried out readjustment on the diversified and complex products of certain factories so that they would take the road of production based on specialization. [paragraph continues]



The second was during the "Great Leap Forward" in 1958 when the automobile, petroleum and electronic industries were separated from their original industrial companies to become specialized companies. Although these two reorganizations were still not on a large enough scale, they nevertheless created extremely valuable experience for the subsequent establishment of "trusts."

The three above conditions show that the 1960's provided us with essential conditions for reorganizing the industry in accordance with the principle of cooperation based on specialization and for setting up all kinds of "trusts." With keen Marxist foresight, Comrade Liu Shaoqi's timely and decisive promotion of setting up socialist "trusts" had a solid scientific basis. The so-called "great political conspiracy" was a purely fictitious and malicious slander.

Another big label tagged on Comrade Liu Shaoqi for setting up "trusts" was that of promoting the monopoly policy of "only I can set them up but you are not allowed to," "strangling" local enthusiasm, "sabotaging the industrial system of walking on two legs" and "causing the disintegration of the socialist economy." However, actual conditions were precisely the opposite. Despite the fact that these "trusts" set up in the 1960's were still far from perfect, they nevertheless had broken fresh ground, started something new and brought their tremendous power into play.

The superiority of the organization of socialist "trusts" according to distribution of labor based on specialization and the transformation of small production to large-scale production and scattered production to centralized production is very evident. First, this can unify the use of funds and materials, make rational arrangements for labor, greatly improve the utilization ratio of assets, avoid redundancy in production and construction, bring about the economical and rational use of various resources and develop diversification. All these are conducive to lowering costs, economizing on consumption and preventing waste so that the minimum of investment can produce the maximum economic result. Second, this can effectively promote technical innovations and technical revolution and greatly improve labor productivity. Cooperation based on specialization will greatly increase mass production, reduce product varieties, set the orientation for enterprises, finalize the product designs and standardize the production of parts. These are conducive to adopting the latest scientific and technical achievements, using new materials, techniques and crafts, organizing the flow process and automatic production line and raising the level of mechanization and automatization of production. This is beneficial to managing the economy with economic methods, practicing centralized leadership within the whole company, setting up unified accounting and exercising unified control over manpower, financial and material resources as well as production, supply and marketing. These are conducive to centralizing command, carrying out flexible control, paying attention to results, simplifying the administrative structures, raising the vocational and administrative level of the staff, overcoming the faults caused by managing the economy with administrative methods and effectively promoting the development of production. For example, after the aluminum company was set up in the 1960's, five of the affiliated plants were merged, over 115 administrative organs at laboratory and workshop levels were abolished, more than 5,000 workers were laid off but labor productivity increased by 37 percent. From January to May, comparable total production costs were lowered by 34 percent over the previous year whereas profit rose by 23 percent over the same period. The company made arrangements for 145 items of technical innovation in 1965 but created more than 1,000 items and both the recovery of aluminum oxide and the alkali dissipation of aluminum oxide per ton reached advanced world level. From 1964 to 1966, aluminum production in China increased by 60,000 tons. After the closing down of the aluminum company, although investments from 1967 to 1976 sharply increased to about 5 times that of 1965 and 1966, production only increased by 12,000 tons and output by only 48,000 tons.



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Practice is the sole criterion for testing truth. The excellent economic results obtained from setting up a number of specialized companies in the 1960's and the vivid contrast of economic losses caused by closure has dialectically explained that Comrade Liu Shaoqi's promotion of setting up "trusts" conformed to actual conditions in China at that time and was completely correct.

AFP: BEIJING AUTHORITIES RENAME 'ANTI-REVISIONISM STREET'

OW91110 Hong Kong AFP in English 1015 GMT 9 Apr 80 OW

[By Elisabeth Chang]

[Excerpts] Beijing, April 9 (AFP)--The Chinese authorities today re-named "Anti-Revisionism Street" on which stands the Soviet Embassy in Beijing. The street was given this name in 1967 during the Cultural Revolution as a mocking gesture against the Russians.

The street is now named after the district where it is located in the north of the capital. The new name is "North-Centre Street of the Old East Gate" (Dongzhimen Beizhong Jie).

The signs near the Soviet Embassy bearing the provocative name of "Anti-Revisionism Street" were replaced last night by identical signs giving the new street name.

#### CORRECTIONS TO STATE BUREAU COMMENDS FUEL COMPANIES

The following corrections should be made to the item entitled "State Bureau of Supplies Commends Advanced Fuel Companies" published in the 2 April People's Republic of China DAILY REPORT:

Page L 3, paragraph one, lines six and seven make read: Jinzhou, Bengxi, Foshan, Jiangmen, Hefei, Hangzhou, Mudanjiang, Siping, Shijiazhuang, Liuxhou, Xiamen, Hohhot, Chengdu. There were chosen...

#### CORRECTION TO ARTICLE ON MARXISM, REVISIONISM, LIU SHAOQI

The following correction is made to the item entitled "RENMIN RIBAO Article on Marxism, Revisionism, Liu Shaoqi" published in the 4 April People's Republic of China DAILY REPORT:

Page L 4, paragraph three, lines six and seven, make read: ...line guided by Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought as...

#### CORRECTION TO EDITORIAL ON DEVELOPING CAPABILITY

The following correction is made to the item entitled "RENMIN RIBAO Editorial on Development According to Capability" published in the 8 April People's Republic of China DAILY REPORT:

Page L 16, paragraph three, line sixteen, make read: ...of new ones. To do some things, we have to refrain from doing other things. It will never do to attempt all things simultaneously. Our comrades should...

#### CORRECTIONS TO LI RENJUN REPORTS ON ECONOMY

The following correction to the item entitled "Li Renjun Reports on Economy to NPC Standing Committee" published in the 9 April People's Republic of China DAILY REPORT on page L 1 was transmitted by Beijing XINHUA in Chinese at 1510 GMT on 9 April:

Paragraph one, lines three and four make read: ...337 billion yuan, a 7-percent increase in comparable prices over the previous year, declared Li Renjun, ...

Please make the following correction to paragraph three, lines eleven and twelve: ...dun over the 1978 figures. More than 52...

AFP DESCRIBES BLACK MARKET ACTIVITIES IN FUJIAN CITY

OW091424 Paris AFP in English 1413 GMT 9 Apr 80 OW

[By Charles-Antoine de Nerciati]

[Text] Quanzhou, east China, Apr 9 (AFP)--Black market in foreign cigarettes and tape cassettes is openly thriving in the numerous shops lining the main street of Quanzhou, a town with a population of 150,000 in the coastal province of Fujian.

Packets of American or English cigarettes were being sold freely for prices ranging from one to 1.7 yuan (0.68 to 1.15 U.S. dollars). This is roughly the same as the prices in the special stores reserved for foreigners in China where such cigarettes are normally only on sale.

Several shops stocked a considerable variety of pop songs from Hong Kong and Taiwan at prices of between two and nine yuan. One of these cassettes with a selection of songs by woman vocalist Teresa Teng (Deng Lijun), bought with its cellophane packaging intact, turned out to be a pirated copy made in Hong Kong.

Wang Dejiang, assistant director of the Foreign Affairs Department of the Fujian Provincial Government, said that this trafficking was tolerated by the authorities and that it was prevalent not only in Quanzhou but also in the provincial capital of Fuzhou and elsewhere. The Chinese press recently gave some publicity to fines and prison terms imposed on smugglers in Guangzhou and Shanghai.

Mr. Wang said that the cigarettes and cassettes were brought into China by Overseas Chinese visiting their families in Fujian Province and then found their way into the black market.

The Chinese press has also taken a stand against so-called "yellow" music such as Teresa Teng's songs, officially deemed lascivious and decadent. One shop in Quanzhou run by three long-haired youths sells pictures of Teresa Teng and other Hong Kong cinema and music stars.

Many Overseas Chinese visit Quanzhou, where the main street has shops with signs both in Chinese and in English and also a Friendship Store reserved for foreigners.

XINHUA RIBAO REPORT ON JIANGSU'S ZHENWU OILFIELD

HK100940 Jiangsu XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese 23 Feb 80 p 2 HK

[Newsletter by XINHUA RIBAO correspondent Chen Xingnian and reporter Ruan Yide "In a Steady Stream, Oil Flows From the Land of Rivers and Lakes--Touring the Zhenwu Oilfield"]

[Text] We got up at sunrise on a late January morning and boarded an early bus from Shaobo, 60 li northeast of Yangzhou City, to the Zhenwu Oilfield. It took about 40 minutes to get there. Getting off the bus, we walked up the Zhenwu Bridge. As we looked round, a lively sight of the huge oilfield greeted our eyes. Rows of attractive four-story red brick houses dotted a vast stretch of wheatfields like rubies spilled over a green background. Hooting oil barges were plying the sun-lit Yangshao River while the fleet of ships owned by the Zhenwu Oilfield, with its flat barges and landing craft all loaded with big cranes, tractors and trucks, was making ready to move some drilling team to a new location. The area east of the bridge was crisscrossed by asphalt roads and there was a steady flow of traffic to and from faraway places. We could also see drilling derricks standing in the distance and heard the roar of those closer. We then took a walk down the road and saw white wellhead houses and oil pumping installations sparsely distributed here and there in the fields beside the highways.

In the past, this was an out-of-the-way place in the countryside. In May 1975, workers from the Daqing, Shengli, Sichuan, Xinjiang and Qinghai oilfields were assigned the task of starting the great battle of oil prospecting in the area. Learning from Daqing, the workers gave full play to the spirit of building enterprises through arduous efforts and started the battle in the land of numerous streams and rivers. At that time, there were no houses here. To accommodate themselves, the oilmen put up shacks with mats. There were no roads, so they used boats and they used their shoulders to carry heavy equipment wherever boats and vehicles had no access. Their hard work over more than 2 years finally paid off. They clarified to a certain extent the oil deposits and distribution in the area, built a number of derricks and put them into operation. In this way, the Zhenwu Oilfield began to take shape and attain dimensions.

Comrade Tang Yuling, woman geologist and leader of the No 1 production team under the first test production department, showed us round some oil wells which were already operational or just being drilled. She led us to the No 20 well and opened the wellhead house, we could suddenly hear the splish-splosh of oil running in the pipeline. It was so clear and so pleasant to the ear. She pointed to the well and told us that in Zhenwu Oilfield there had been quite a few high-yield gushers like this and that they had constructed a number of pumping wells too. Since the oilfield went into operation, underground pressure had been stable, the oil-water ratio has not risen, crude oil production was increasing at the rate of 17 percent per annum and the whole oilfield had so far kept its production at a stable and high level. She said that the first 2 years of operation had produced profits equal to the investments spent in the prospecting and exploration of the oilfield. She said banteringly that the oilfield had really been a "gold mine!"

We walked some distance farther and saw workers of the No 2 engineering team working in the early spring chill. Some of them were carrying out underground construction work for the No 48 well of the Zhenwu Oilfield. Engineering teams were also called "doctors for the oilfield" because of their ability to revive wells that had ceased production long ago and turn low-yield wells into high-yield ones and pumping wells into gushers. They helped the oilfield maintain high and stable outputs.

After visiting wells already operational or still under construction, some other comrades who were also acting as our guides told us that a complete set of oil production facilities have been constructed in Zhenwu for the purposes of oil collecting, transporting, heating, dewatering and recycling polluted water. Furthermore, almost 70 kilometers of oil, gas and water pipelines have been laid. They link the stations for collecting and heating oil and for recycling polluted water with the pier where crude oil is shipped out. After stopovers at some of these stations, we came to the crude oil transport office on the east bank of the Yanshao River. A master worker surnamed Li gave us an enthusiastic briefing on the market for Zhenwu crude. With a distinct Sichuanese accent, he said that the oil production here has been included in the state plans and Zhenwu oil is being used as fuel and raw material by nearby factories, mines and other enterprises in the Yangzhou region. Among them were the Taizhou oil refinery, the Qingjiang petrochemical plant and the Changzhou Chemical Industry Bureau. Outside the crude oil transport office we saw a flotilla of oil barges riding at anchor waiting to be loaded. We boarded one of them and interviewed members of the crew, who came from the Qingjiang petrochemical plant. At this time, oil began flowing into the holds and we could clearly hear it gurgling down. Upon learning that we were journalists who had come to interview them, the crew were pleased to tell us lots of things about their work. They said that Zhenwu crude is rich in light oil and their plant has been able to produce gasoline, diesel oil and kerosene from Zhenwu crude, greatly adding to Qingjiang City's oil supply. [paragraph continues]



They continued that their plant is also converting Zhenwu crude into many kinds of petrochemicals, which are used as raw materials by medical, chemical fertilizer and chemical industries. They said that with the oil supply from Zhenwu Oilfield, their flotilla now need not go for oil to Qixiashan in Nanjing--which was twice as far as from Zhenwu to Qingjiang--cutting their transport expenses by more than half. Bidding the crew of the barge goodbye, we crossed the river to the No 1 station of the Zhenwu Oilfield. This station is responsible both for oil collecting and transporting tasks on the west bank of the Yanshao River, and for recycling polluted water. There, we saw two 250-atmosphere high pressure pumps humming away and were told that the pumps were used to send the sewage water back into the ground. Such sewage is separated from crude oil during the refining process and contains magnesium and calcium. This prevents farmland from being polluted and fulfills the need for the oilfield to be injected with water at an early stage.

On the basis of production development, efforts have been made to improve the livelihood of the workers and staff members in the oilfield. The Zhenwu Workers' Hospital is housed in a small three-story building. It was a full-fledged hospital with modern medical equipment, and has both in and out-patient departments. On the education scene, the oilmen's children who are of schoolage received free education all the way from primary I to the last year of secondary school. The principal of the school for the workers' children told us with pride that the school now has 6 2-story classroom buildings and another 3-story building is being constructed to house a laboratory and more classrooms. The principal added that electrical audio-visual aids would soon be introduced for teaching physics, chemistry and other subjects. The great majority of the workers and staff members of the Zhenwu Oilfield have moved out of the shacks built during the early stage of the oil exploration and into brick houses with tiled roofs. Each household now has an average floorspace of 44.30 square meters for residential purposes.

Towards the end of our visit in the oilfield, a responsible comrade there told us that in the 1980's, workers at the Zhenwu Oilfield would continue to implement the principles of putting exploration first, doing a good job in obtaining more details about oil deposits and distribution in the region, improving the level of management of the oilfield, and insuring high and stable yields so that they would be able to provide more crude oil for the four modernizations.

#### SHANDONG'S BAI RUBING MEETS QINGHAI PROVINCE DELEGATION

SK110710 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 9 Apr 80 SK

[Text] According to DAZHONG RIBAO, in order to learn from each other, exchange experiences and promote the four modernizations, a 21-member delegation of Qinghai Province arrived in Jinan on 4 April. The delegation was headed by Zhang Guosheng, secretary of the Qinghai Provincial CCP Committee and governor of Qinghai Province, and with Zha-xi-wang-xu, secretary of the Qinghai Provincial CCP Committee and chairman of the Qinghai Provincial CPPCC Committee, as its deputy leader.

Warmly welcoming the delegation at the station were Su Yiran, secretary of the Shandong Provincial CCP Committee and governor of Shandong Province; Qin Hezhen, secretary of the Shandong Provincial CCP Committee and vice governor of Shandong Province; Gao Keqin, secretary of the Shandong Provincial CCP Committee and chairman of the Shandong Provincial CPPCC Committee; and Liu Zhongqian, vice governor of Shandong Province; as well as responsible comrades of departments concerned.



On the same day, Comrade Bai Rubing, first secretary of the Shandong Provincial CCP Committee, and others went to the guesthouse to visit all comrades of the delegation of Qinghai Province and extended a warm welcome to them for imparting their valuable experiences and skills to Shandong Province.

In the past few days, the leading comrades of the two provinces and the responsible comrades of departments concerned introduced to each other the situations of industry, agriculture, finance and trade, culture, education and public health, science and technology and work on nationality affairs. They also extensively exchanged their experiences and discussed how the two provinces can learn from, support and coordinate with each other and advance together into the future.

While staying in Jinan, the delegation of Qinghai Province visited some grassroots levels and gave instructions. They left Jinan on the morning of 9 April for Zibo and Qingdao municipalities and Changwei and Yantai prefectures to pay visits and give instructions.

The visit of the delegation of Qinghai Province and their instructions helpful to our work provide a good opportunity for the people of our province to learn from the people of Qinghai Province and will give great impetus to the work in various fields in our province.

#### ZHEJIANG HOLDS PARTY DISCIPLINE INSPECTION MEETING

OW102154 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 10 Apr 80 OW

[Excerpts] Recently, the Zhejiang Provincial CCP Committee held a provincial conference on the inspection of party discipline and set out the central tasks for this year's discipline inspection in the province. The meeting urged the various discipline inspection committees to assist the various party committees in improving the party's work style and to enforce party discipline in accordance with the "guiding principles for inner-party political life" so as to insure implementation of the party's political and ideological lines and insure that the whole party can advance triumphantly in line with the four basic principles of the party Central Committee.

Zhang Jingtang, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee, presided over and addressed the meeting. Comrades attending the meeting unanimously held that, over the past year, because of the efforts exerted by the whole party under the correct leadership of the party Central Committee and following the implementation of the lines, principles and policies laid down by the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, great changes have taken place in our province's party affairs. The party's fine traditions and good work style have been revived and carried forward in varying degrees, democratic life within the party has followed the right track, and party discipline has been strengthened.

The meeting pointed out: We must clearly realize that the state of the party is still highly incompatible with the requirements put forward by the party. To give better play to the party's role as the core of leadership in the four modernizations, emphasis on party discipline inspection work must be shifted to insuring the implementation of the party's political and ideological lines. Efforts must be concentrated on examining and handling cases concerning the party's line, principles and policies. Those who feign compliance, play doubledealing tricks and even openly resist and undermine the party's line, principles and policies must be earnestly investigated. By no means should we be lenient with them. We must resolutely struggle against all erroneous ideas and criminal activities which negate the four basic principles and which obstruct, boycott and undermine the four modernizations.

At the same time, we must also investigate those people who stubbornly uphold factionalism, engage in splittism and undermine stability and unity; those who defy organization and discipline, adhere to extreme individualism and anarchism; those who trample upon the legal system, repress democracy and practise retaliation; those who violate financial and economic regulations, sabotage the planned economy and wantonly waste state capital and wealth; those who practise bureaucratism, neglect their duty and cause grave losses to the state; and those who abuse their authority, seek special privileges, engage in under-the-table dealings and seek personal interests. The party members' sense of observing discipline and law must be heightened through education.

The meeting further pointed out that, to strengthen the building of the various discipline inspection committees, discipline inspection cadres must at all times and under all circumstances uphold party spirit and principles and dare to fight against the bad elements and deeds which are in violation of law and discipline.

## BRIEFS

FUJIAN YOUTH EMPLOYMENT--In 1979, 230,900 people who were waiting for employment in the cities and towns and educated young people who had settled in the countryside in Fujian found jobs. This included 33,000 older educated young people. This was an increase of 1.5 times over the total of 1978. This is equivalent to 6.5 times over the average from 1972 to 1977. Some 65 percent of those who found jobs in 1979 were employed in collective ownership units. The large-scale employment of those who were waiting for jobs has not only promoted the economy, but has also improved social order. [Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1035 GMT 29 Mar 80 HK]

FUJIAN LIGHT INDUSTRY--In the first 2 months of 1980, the total value of light industrial output in Fujian increased by 23 percent over the corresponding period for 1979. The output value of sugar, paper and canned food accounted for 64 percent of the total value of light industrial output throughout the province. This was an increase of 22 percent over the corresponding period for 1979. The light industry base in Fujian is comparatively weak. However, the raw materials for sugar, paper and canned food are rich and with a definite strength in technology and equipment. Yet, the current processing of sugar and canned food cannot catch up with the developing requirements. At the same time, the supply of paper cannot meet the demand, since it is in short supply throughout the country. In 1979, the provincial departments concerned allocated 80 percent of funds available for tapping potentials and technical innovations in light industry to increase the production capability for sugar, paper and canned food. Through their efforts, production of sugar increased by 38,000 tons, paper by 21,600 tons and canned food by 10,000 tons. [Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1035 GMT 2 Apr 80 HK]

FUJIAN METHANE TANKS--In 1979, 4,300 new methane tanks were built in Fujian with a total capacity of 65,000 cubic meters. The total number of tanks built represents a 100 percent increase over 1978. At present, there are 22,000 methane tanks in the countryside throughout Fujian. Construction of methane tanks in the countryside in 1979 throughout Fujian was more concentrated. In Putian County alone, 2,700 methane tanks were built mostly in a few communes and brigades. Development of the use of methane has now gradually extended from the coastal to the mountainous areas in the province. [Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1035 GMT 2 Apr 80 HK]

JIANGSU AQUATIC PRODUCTION--Nanjing, 3 Apr--A spring haul of 91,000 dan of fish and shrimp was reported in Jiangsu Province's sea fishery this year, showing an increase of more than 60 percent over the corresponding period of last year. In the past 2 years, Jiangsu Province has readjusted sea fishery and adopted many effective measures to protect aquatic resources. Meanwhile, the introduction of trawl-net operation has resulted in a marked increase in the catch. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0144 GMT 3 Apr 80 OW]

JIANGSU MEDICAL RESEARCH--Nanjing, 3 Apr--Chinese Medical researchers are investigating the curative properties of propolis, a waxy substance that bees use as building material in their hives. Fang Zhu, the vice-director of the hospital at Huaibei Saltfield, Lianyungang City, said in his report that 160 patients suffering from psoriasis had been given daily doses of propolis in tablet form over two or three months. Fang said the effects of the propolis were seen two to four weeks after the beginning of the treatment and an "apparent curative effect" was noticed after two months. Of the 160 patients, 37 were apparently cured, 17 markedly improved, 58 improved and 48 showed no improvement. Fang, who is also the vice-president of the Chinese Apicultural Society and whose researches into the medical value of propolis go back more than 20 years, said that alcoholic and ether extracts of propolis were also effective against 11 types of skin fungus. [Beijing XINHUA in English 0758 GMT 3 Apr 80 OW]

JIANGSU AGRICULTURAL CAMPAIGN--The Jiangsu Provincial People's Government held a telephone conference to urge rural cadres and commune members throughout the province to get mobilized to fight against rain and waterlogging and win a good summer harvest. There has been a prolonged spell of wet weather since late February which has affected the growth of summer crops. Weather forecasts indicate more rains in April and May. The conference called on the localities to do a good job in digging and maintaining ditches and in preventing and controlling plant diseases and insect pests. [Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 1 Apr 80 OW]

JIANGXI ENVIRONMENTAL SEMINAR--Recently, the Jiangxi Environmental Protection Office and the Jiangxi Science and Technology Association jointly held a seminar of environmental protection in Nanchang to analyze the characteristics of environmental pollution and the ecological system in Jiangxi and study the laws of environmental protection. The seminar lasted for 3 days. The participants presented 11 written suggestions on environmental protection. During the seminar, Fu Yutian, secretary of the Jiangxi Provincial CCP Committee and vice provincial governor, attended the seminar and urged the participants to do a good job of environmental protection and promote the four modernizations in the province. [Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 31 Mar 80 HK]

JIANGXI FISH PROTECTION CIRCULAR--Recently, the Jiangxi People's Government issued an urgent circular to the counties in the lake areas and the departments concerned, pointing out that it is currently the breeding season for the fish in Poyang Lake. The revolutionary committees at all levels in the lake areas must strengthen their organizational leadership and publicity over the protection of the fish breeding resources. Regarding those who have seriously endangered the breeding of fish, it is necessary to deal with them according to the law. [Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 Apr 80 HK]

SHANDONG AIR FORCE TRAINING--The party committee's leading personnel of the Jinan PLA Air Force unit pay great attention to the technical and ideological maturity of young leading cadres at division and regiment levels who have recently been promoted to leading posts. Since 1979, the seven permanent members, including (Wang Zixiang), commander of the air force unit, and deputy commander (Liu Hanqi) of the party Standing Committee of the unit have frequently gone down to the grassroot level to pass on technical and administrative experience, to help and to set examples in training younger leading cadres. Sometimes they hold training classes to carry out education on the party's ideological and political lines among younger leading cadres. Particularly in the wake of the 5th plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, they usually lead younger leading cadres and fighters to study the communique, resolutions and documents of the fifth plenary session and, in line with the spirit of the fifth plenary session, to strengthen the building of leading bodies at all levels. [Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 29 Mar 80 SK]



I. 11 Apr 80

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA  
CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

P 1

GUANGDONG CRACKS DOWN ON SMUGGLING, SPECULATIVE ACTIVITIES

HK110539 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 10 Apr 80 HK

[Summary] Since late December of last year, public security organs at all levels have worked in coordination with industrial, commercial and customs departments to resolutely crack down on smuggling and speculative activities. "Since last year, smugglers in some areas of this province have worked in collusion with lawless persons in Hong Kong and Macao and greatly promoted smuggling, traffic in smuggled goods and speculative activities. Through various means, they have smuggled into China large numbers of wrist-watches, television sets, radio-recorders, electronic calculators and other industrial products. After selling them at high prices in China, they have illegally purchased and smuggled out of China various state-controlled commodities such as gold, silver dollars, jade ware and costly medicinal materials, thus reaping staggering profits."

Under the unified leadership of party committees and governments at all levels, public security organs in various areas have taken strong measures against smuggling, traffic in smuggled goods and speculative activities, arrested a number of people who have participated in such activities, and seized large amounts of illicit money and goods.

XI ZHONGXUN ATTENDS SHANTOU OPERA PERFORMANCE IN GUANGZHOU

HK110540 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 10 Apr 80 HK

[Text] The Shantou Municipal Song and Dance Troupe has put on a public full-length opera entitled ("Hudielan") in Guangzhou which audiences have praised. On the evening of 6 April, Guangdong Provincial CCP Committee First Secretary Xi Zhongxun, Li Bozhao, (Pu Anxiu) and other comrades watched the opera and received its performers. Comrade Xi Zhongxun said: The theme of the opera is of practical and educational significance. The opera has made the past serve the present and has a very good plot. You are a municipal-level song and dance troupe. It is remarkable that you have put on such a good performance. You may put on more performances of this opera.

("Hudielan"), a full-length opera, was created by the Shantou Municipal Song and Dance Troupe. The opera won first place in the 1979 Guangdong provincial dramatic awards.

CHEN PIXIAN ATTENDS CONCLUSION OF HUBEI EDUCATION CONFERENCE

HK100954 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 8 Apr 80 HK

[Summary] "The Hubei conference on education work concluded in Wuhan on 8 April. The conference put forward: Before 1985, the whole province must fulfill the tasks of popularizing primary schools and eliminating illiteracy. The Hubei conference on education work was approved by the Hubei Provincial CCP Committee and the provincial government and was jointly sponsored by the Hubei Education Bureau, agricultural bureau, federation of trade unions, poor and lower-middle peasant association, CYL, women's federation and science association. Chen Pixian, first secretary of the Hubei Provincial CCP Committee, and Li Fuquan, Standing Committee member of the Hubei Provincial CCP Committee and vice provincial governor, made important speeches at the conference."

After discussing a few issues on the current education in the province, the participants said: "In developing education in the countryside, it is necessary to take the popularization of primary school education as the main orientation of attack." In some areas, neglect of middle and primary school education has caused evil consequences.



"If we still do not correct our understanding and do not emphatically grasp primary school education, we will make historical mistakes. Speaking of the province as a whole, in order to do a good job of popularizing primary schools and eliminating illiteracy, we must seriously adhere to the following problems:

"1. It is necessary to persist in the principle of walking on two legs. At present, in conducting education, it is impossible for the state to shoulder everything. It is necessary to integrate the running of schools both by the state and the collectives. 2. It is necessary to do a good job of building the ranks of qualified, Red and expert teachers, and continue to grasp the popularization of primary school education and spare-time education to eliminate illiteracy. This is a very important condition. At present, we must firmly grasp and do a good job of readjusting, rectifying and improving the teachers, solve the problems of management and employment of teachers who are administered by the local people and fully mobilize their activism. 3. It is necessary to conform with the characteristics of development and daily life in the countryside, so that the situation of running schools can be lively and varied. Primary schools must implement a full day system with a varied curriculum. Elimination of illiteracy must integrate concentrated studies with frequent studies. 4. Under the party committees' unified leadership, the departments concerned must fight in close coordination and develop compulsory education in the countryside. Its importance can no longer be delayed. Time does not wait for us."

The conference is bound to promote the province's work of popularizing primary school education and eliminating illiteracy. (Yong Hongtao), deputy director of the Propaganda Department of the Hubei Provincial CCP Committee and director of the Hubei Education Bureau, spoke toward the conclusion of the conference, summing up the achievements of the conference, revealing the prospects of our province's education work and putting forward demands and opinions on developing education in the countryside.

#### HUNAN GOVERNMENT FIGHTS ILLEGAL PUBLISHING ACTIVITIES

HK100956 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 7 Apr 80 HK

[Text] The Hunan Provincial People's Government has taken measures to resolutely curb illegal printing and distribution of books. According to inspection and discovery by the provincial publishing management departments, a small number of units or individuals in our province are violating the state's publishing rules and regulations and arbitrarily publishing and reprinting books. They are doing it in a rough and slipshod way and a lot of things are missing from the books. They sell them at very high prices in order to gain great profits. This seriously sabotages the state's publishing and distribution business and rice policy.

The Zhuzhou City Southern District Teaching Guidance Center and the Zhuzhou City Education Bureau are illegally printing and distributing books, causing very bad influences. To strictly observe the state's legal system and safeguard the normal progress of publishing, distribution and teaching, the provincial people's government recently held a special study with the departments concerned. It has been decided that a joint inspection team made up of departments such as publishing, education, light industry, commerce and finance will go to places like Zhuzhou and strictly solve such problems in coordination with the local government.

#### BRIEFS

GUANGDONG GEOLOGY--By now, the geology workers in Guangdong have found 106 types of ores with 86 known types of deposits. These workers have also discovered 1,200 mines. The province is well-known as home of nonferrous metal. [Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 7 Apr 80 HK]

GUANGZHOU PRIVATE PROPERTY--Guangzhou housing management departments have returned private houses to their owners. These departments collected rents for these owners during the Cultural Revolution. By February 1980, 20,000 private properties had been returned to their owners throughout the municipality. These properties cover an area of 1.8 million square meters, accounting for two-thirds of the total area of private properties. [Guangzhou City Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 4 Apr 80 HK]

GUANGXI OVERSEAS CHINESE CONGRESS--On 22-25 March, the 1979 Guangxi congress of advanced units and producers of Overseas Chinese enterprises was held in Nanning. The participants summed up the achievements of the Overseas Chinese enterprises in Guangxi in 1979, exchanged experiences and cited the progressives. Taking part in the congress were Zhao Maoxun, Liang Huaxin, Zhong Feng, Guo Cheng and Liao Lianyuan, leading comrades of the Guangxi Regional CCP Committee, the Standing Committee of the regional people's congress, the regional people's government and the regional CPPCC, and responsible persons of the other units concerned. A total of 400 persons attended the congress. Liang Huaxin, Standing Committee member of the regional CCP committee and vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the regional people's congress, spoke. (Li Hanwei), chairman of the regional Overseas Chinese office, delivered the opening speech. (Wang Taosheng), vice chairman of the regional Overseas Chinese office, made a report on the work of the Overseas Chinese enterprises in 1979 and their tasks in 1980. In the past year, the Overseas Chinese enterprises in the region settled 40,000 Overseas Chinese refugees and other refugees from Vietnam. [Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 28 Mar 80 HK]

HENAN CORRUPTION CASE--Zhengzhou, 2 Apr--The Hebi Municipal CCP Committee, Henan, recently took stern actions against Zhang Tianpu, secretary of the Shancheng district carton plant party branch in Hebi Municipality, who embezzled over 3,300 jin of grain from January 1975 to July 1976 and persecuted Lu Binmei, a staff member of the plant who discovered the embezzlement and reported it to the grain departments. The municipal authorities rehabilitated and commended Lu Binmei and removed Zhang Tianpu from all posts within and outside the party. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0723 GMT 2 Apr 80 OW]

HUNAN PLA SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY CONFERENCE--On 28 March, the Hunan Military District solemnly held an awards ceremony for 19 units and individuals who have scored outstanding achievements in science and technology. Since the National Conference on Science and Technology, the Hunan Military District and the military subdistricts have strengthened their leadership over science and technology work. The party committees at all levels have listed the science and technology work of the PLA units and militia in their important daily agenda. In 1979, the Hunan Military District has completed 115 items of scientific research and technical innovation including 65 outstanding items. On 26-28 March, the Hunan Military District held a science and technology work conference to listen to the introduction of the experiences of the progressive units and individuals. Liu Shihong, political commissar, and (Li Guding), deputy commander, spoke. [Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 31 Mar 80 HK]

HAINAN ISLAND PRESERVES--Beijing, 1 Apr--Two preserves have been designated in Qiongzhan County of Hainan Island, one to protect mangrove trees and bushes, the other to protect one of the earth's more advanced mammals, the gibbon. According to GUANGMING DAILY, the mangrove preserve covers 2,600 hectares of tropical and subtropical vegetation ranging from dense thickets or forests to salt marshes and muddy coastal areas. Mangrove, long called "the guard of the sea bank," is important in protecting land from wind and tides. In Hainan, however, its presence has been reduced, and the preserve was designated to enable scientific researchers to develop methods by which mangrove resources may be developed rapidly. The gibbon preserve, the newspaper said, covers 2,000 hectares. It has been designated to protect the animal--which uses its arms to swing through trees but on the ground walks erect--so that it may become a subject of experiments in anthropology, zoology, psychology and medical science. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0729 GMT 1 Apr 80 OW]

I. 11 Apr 80

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA  
SOUTHWEST REGION

Q 1

FOREIGN LIVESTOCK SUCCESSFULLY BRED IN XIZANG

OW110800 Beijing XINHUA in English 0745 GMT 11 Apr 80 OW

[Text] Lhasa, April 11 (XINHUA)--Sheep from Australia, New Zealand and the Soviet Union and cattle from Switzerland are among more than 20 foreign breeds now being raised successfully in the Tibet Autonomous Region. Luo Shurong, a woman technician who has been working here for 20 years, said the foreign breeds, which include Australian and New Zealand Leicester sheep, Soviet Tsigai sheep, and Swiss Simmental cattle, have become adapted to local surroundings after years of domestication, but still retain their original characteristics.

Tibet, which is one of China's five major stock-raising centres, has raised some 400,000 improved sheep with fine wool in recent years as a result of breeding experiments. The average fleece output per improved sheep is two or three times that of local sheep and their fleece is suitable to make wool fabric, woolen blankets, knitting wool and phruce (a kind of tweed). The local sheep have coarse and durable wool, suitable for making carpets.

Facts show that animals imported from lower elevations adapt easily to the Tibetan highland because it is relatively easy to provide measures to protect the animals against cold. Last year Tibet introduced artificial insemination methods to develop fine breeds of cattle. Each prefecture now has a stud farm and most counties have breeding centres. The region plans to further develop its animal husbandry, because the Tibetan people live mainly on animal products.

BRIEFS

GUIZHOU AGRICULTURE PROGRESSIVES--On 1 April, the Guizhou People's Government solemnly held an awards ceremony for 217 agricultural progressive units and 86 model workers. This is the first gathering of heroes on the agricultural front in Guizhou since 1963. The ceremony was held at the hall of the provincial people's government. Wang Chaowen, secretary of the Guizhou Provincial CCP Committee and vice provincial governor, presided over the ceremony and read the decision of the Guizhou People's Government to cite the agricultural progressive units and model workers. Su Gang, secretary of the provincial CCP committee and provincial governor, congratulated the recipients on behalf of the provincial CCP committee and the provincial people's government. [Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 1 Apr 80 HK]

GUIZHOU SUGARCANE PRODUCTION--According to statistics, in 1979 the people in Guizhou planted 75,900 mu of sugarcane, producing 270,000 dan of sugarcane. This was an increase of 8 percent over 1979. The 270,000 dan of sugarcane was made into 15,000 tons of sugar, an increase of 25 percent over 1978. In Zunyi Prefecture, the sugarcane planted by the commune members accounted for 20 percent of the total areas sown to sugarcane in the prefecture. [Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 30 Mar 80 HK]

GUIZHOU PARTY CLASS--The party school of the Guizhou Provincial CCP Committee and the Guizhou Agricultural Institute jointly held the first full-time agricultural course and the theory cadre training course on 19 March. The participants study agriculture production including agricultural economy, management, animal husbandry and veterinary medicine. On 31 March, Chi Biqing and Xu Jiansheng, responsible comrades of the Guizhou Provincial CCP Committee, addressed the participants. [Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 1 Apr 80 HK]



**SICHUAN RURAL HYDROELECTRICAL STATIONS**--In 1979, the small hydroelectric power stations in the countryside of Sichuan put 120,000 kilowatts of installed capacity into operation. This was an increase of 30 percent over 1978, reaching the highest level ever recorded. [Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 30 Mar 80 HK]

**SICHUAN SPRING AFFORESTATION**--According to the recent incomplete statistics, the people in Sichuan have planted 1.3 million mu of trees and 620 million trees around villages and houses and along the rivers and highways, accounting for 50 percent of the yearly plan. In the mountainous areas, where the afforestation season began late, afforestation has also started. The cadres and masses in the inland areas are stepping up the tasks of cultivating tree seedlings. [Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 30 Mar 80 HK]

**SICHUAN MUNICIPALITY PRICE CIRCULAR**--On 23 March, the Chongqing municipal CCP and revolutionary committees issued a circular to five units and individuals who had violated the commodity price policy and the commodity price discipline. The circular demanded that the party and government departments at all levels in the municipality seriously implement the province's stipulations on strengthening management of commodity prices in the markets and deeply launch inspection of commodity prices to curb unscrupulous increases in commodity prices. [Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 30 Mar 80 HK]

**SICHUAN WATER CONSERVANCY**--The recent Sichuan conference on water conservancy work announced that it is necessary to speed up work on spring irrigation projects and properly use the existing water in storage to grow more rice this year. The conference was held by the Sichuan Hydroelectric Power Bureau. The participants pointed out that there are only 6 months left until the end of the current water conservancy year. All areas must strengthen their leadership and solve existing problems. It is necessary to step up the completion of key spring irrigation projects to give play to their effects as soon as possible. Despite a better situation in the storage of water in 1979, the level is not even. Besides making full use of the existing water, it is also necessary to actively store spring rain. All management units of the water conservancy projects must raise fish, generate electricity, plant trees, develop transport and promote tourism in accordance with local conditions. In addition, they must promote safety and good results in their work. [Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 28 Mar 80 HK]

**SICHUAN YOUTH EMPLOYMENT**--Since 1979, 210,000 educated young people who had settled in the countryside in Sichuan have found jobs, effectively promoting the industrial and agricultural production throughout the province. Under the leadership of the provincial CCP committee, the various areas in Sichuan had solved the problems of employing the educated young people with methods of developing the economy. According to statistics, in 1979 the province provided 15.6 million yuan to the basic-level units to support production and supported 1,150 units of educated young people. The counties, districts and communes have also made use of the educated young people's funds, which they had accumulated in past years to do a lot of work for the young people. In 2 years, 410,000 educated young people were settled in this way. [Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 30 Mar 80 HK]

**XIZANG MANGE CONTROL**--Guided by the policy of putting prevention first, Nyalam County in Xizang Autonomous Region has succeeded in combining indigenous and foreign methods to prevent and control mange, a common disease among livestock. Some 2,000 animals were affected by mange in the spring of 1979. Departments concerned delivered some 2,000 yuan worth of medicine to local communes to treat the affected animals. Sterilization was completed in 21 production teams. The disease has now been checked in Nyalam County. [Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 7 Apr 80 OW]



FURTHER DETAILS ON SEVENTH BEIJING MUNICIPAL CONGRESS

HK110256 Beijing City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 2 Apr 80 HK

[Excerpts] The fourth meeting of the Seventh Beijing Municipal People's Congress solemnly opened at the Great Hall of the People on the afternoon of 2 April. This was the first grand meeting of some 1,000 people's representatives from various fronts in the city since we entered the 1980's. The meeting opened under the good situation in which all the people in the city are actively implementing the spirit of the fifth plenary session, striving to fulfill the plans of the national economy and ceaselessly winning new victories. The representatives gathered together, full of encouragement and confidence, to discuss the plans for carrying out the four modernizations in the capital. They are determined to mobilize all the people in the city, under the leadership of the party, to wholeheartedly and concentratedly strive for speeding up the pace of building the four modernizations in the capital. The whole conference hall was permeated with an enthusiastic atmosphere.

The opening ceremony was presided over by Jia Tingsan, executive chairman of the meeting and the chairman of the Standing Committee of the municipal people's congress. The other executive chairmen of the meeting yesterday were Zhao Pengfeng, Wang Xian, Pan Yan, Chen Kehan, Ma Yaoji, Wang Feiran, Yang Chunmao, Hou Jingru, Wen Jiasi, Pu Kiexiu, Cai Xu, An Chaoxun, and Ye Gongshao. Comrade Lin Huijia, first secretary of the municipal CCP committee and mayor of Beijing, attended the opening ceremony yesterday.

Su Zhan, vice mayor of Beijing and the chairman of the Planning Committee, made a report on the draft plans of the national economy in 1980. Zhen Shude, director of the Finance and Taxation Bureau, made a report on the 1979 final accounts and the draft of the 1980 budget. Comrade Su Zhan first reviewed the situation of implementing the plans of the national economy in 1979. Last year, the people in the city implemented the policy of readjustment, restructuring, rectification and improvement, and all fronts of the national economy scored relatively notable results. According to statistics for the production of 121 main products, 88 percent fulfilled and overfulfilled the year's plan.

Comrade Su Zhan then talked on the arrangement of the plans of the national economy in 1980 and stressed: It is necessary to concentrate forces to promote the national economy. We must further readjust the "skeleton and flesh" proportion in urban construction and prominently grasp construction of residential housing, municipal construction and other services and facilities for daily life. Regarding industry, we must grasp well tapping potentials, innovation and reform of old enterprises and continue giving priority to the development of light and textile industries. Suburbs and rural areas must try every possible means to strive for an overall increase in agricultural production this year. We must promote commerce and services, enliven the urban and rural markets and maintain basically stable market prices. On the basis of developing production, we must continue improving the people's living standards.

Comrade Su Zhan pointed out in his report: In order to fulfill the city's plans of the national economy this year, it is necessary to seriously implement the political, ideological and organizational lines formulated at the third, fourth and fifth plenary sessions and list economic construction as the central task. Other kinds of work must be centered on and obey this central task and must absolutely not interfere with it or squeeze it aside. We must fully mobilize the masses to widely and deeply launch activities of increasing production and practicing economy and grasp well increasing revenue and reducing expenditures.

We must mobilize the activism of various aspects to reform all economic systems which are disadvantageous to the development of production. We must work hard for the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the plans of the national economy in 1980 and greet the victorious convening of the 12th party congress with good achievements.

The report of Comrade Zhen Shude introduced the situation of the final accounts for 1979. Comrade Zhen Shude proposed the draft financial budget of 1980 in his report and demanded that all workers on all fronts of the city strive for increasing production and practicing economy, increasing revenue and cutting expenditure in order to satisfactorily achieve the financial budget for 1980 and strive for new victory in the first year of the 1980's.

All the committee members attending the third session of the fifth municipal CPPCC were present at the meeting.

#### XINHUA REPORTS ON BEIJING ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION SURVEY

OW102127 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0140 GMT 10 Apr 80 OW

[Excerpts] Beijing, 10 Apr--China's environmental protection workers recently completed a comprehensive pollution survey in Beijing's southeastern suburbs and submitted concrete proposals for lowering the pollution levels. The proposals are being carried out by the Beijing Municipal Environmental Protection Bureau in coordination with departments concerned.

Beijing's southeastern suburban area is an industrial center with many chemical works, textile mills and other industrial enterprises. Waste water discharged by them and the city inhabitants has been used for irrigation and has seriously contaminated the area. In order to determine the pollution levels there and seek scientific and economic ways of decontamination, a 4-year comprehensive survey was conducted by more than 200 scientists and technicians from the Beijing Municipal Scientific Research Institute for Environmental Protection, the Geography Department of Beijing Teachers University, the Geography Institute of the Chinese Academy of Sciences and 23 other organizations.

The survey shows that the contamination of Beijing's southeastern suburbs was mainly due to the waste gas, water and dregs discharged by the industrial enterprises in the area. Each year, the more than 200 factories there discharge a total of 180,000 tons of over 4 dozen kinds of gaseous waste. The waste water released contains more than 50,000 tons of dust and over 100 kinds of other waste. In addition, 270,000 tons of dregs of more than 3 dozen kinds are discharged annually. In winter, the levels of dust, carbon monoxide, sulphur dioxide and other toxic matters in the air in some localities have been well above the state standards.

Acting in accordance with their findings, the environmental protection workers submitted a number of proposals for lowering the pollution levels. They urged all factories and other industrial enterprises in the area to earnestly adhere to the "environmental protection law (for experiment)" and control the "three wastes." Water treatment projects must be expanded and measures should be taken to prevent the discharging of waste water into rivers and using such water for irrigation. The environmental protection workers also suggested that efforts should be made to build forest belts in the area and measures should be taken to treat dregs and make use of them.

I. 11 Apr 80

R 3

PRC  
NORTH REGION

BA-TU-BA-GEN SPEAKS AT NEI MONGGOL AFFORESTATION RALLY

SK110726 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 10 Apr 80 BK

[Excerpts] According to our source, on the afternoon of 9 April, more than 1,000 people of various nationalities from various circles throughout Hohhot Municipality held a mobilization rally on spring afforestation at the auditorium of the autonomous regional people's government. At the rally, 31 advanced units and individuals, who had emerged in the activities of planting trees over Daqing mountainous areas and in Hohhot Municipality, as well as along the highways, were awarded with citations.

Ba-tu-ba-gen, vice chairman of the autonomous regional people's government, gave a speech at the rally in which he said: The work to plant trees and to make the motherland green demonstrates the strategic measure of remaking nature and is a great cause which will benefit both the contemporary and the future generations. Hohhot Municipality as well as the whole autonomous region, since the liberation of the country, have scored great achievements in planting trees over barren hills and desert areas, on the fringes of villages, by the side of roads, lakes, ponds and houses, as well as in planting trees, grass and flowers over urban areas. However, it should be seen that our afforestation development has been far from meeting the needs of the four socialist modernizations due to the disastrous effect caused by the prolonged damage to natural resources of the old society and due to the interference and damage caused by the ultraleftist line of Lin Biao and the gang of four. In particular, Nei Monggol Autonomous Region experiences great sandstorms which directly endanger economic construction as a whole and the daily life of the broad masses of people. If we fail to push the development of forestry forward successfully, agriculture and animal husbandry would not be duly developed, and the program to achieve the four modernizations would be greatly hindered. Therefore, the task to plant trees on a large scale and to accelerate the tempo in making Nei Monggol green is pressing and heavy.

Comrade Ba-tu-ba-gen stated: The autonomous regional people's government decided to launch a regional campaign of "afforestation month" in the period from 5 April to 5 May. The people of various nationalities in both urban rural areas throughout the region should contribute their own efforts to the construction of the project to build the national "three norths" shelterbelt. At present, a mass movement in which every person joins in afforestation activities and trees are planted everywhere from south to north should be vigorously carried out. We call on the people's governments at all levels to further strengthen their leadership over the task, to seize upon the favorable spring season and to organize thousands upon thousands of people to plunge themselves into this movement so as to fight well the first battle in planting tree in the 1980's.

(Dong Yimin), secretary of the Hohhot Municipal CCP Committee, also delivered a speech at the rally, in which he outlined the arrangements for afforestation in the municipality in 1980 and set forth concrete demands in fulfilling the task.

Present at the rally were responsible comrades of the autonomous regional party and government organs including Wang Duo, (Li Wen), Bu He, Gao Zengpei and Hao Xiushan.



## WANG QIAN ATTENDS SHANXI CPPCC STANDING COMMITTEE MEETING

HK101337 Taiyuan Shanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 31 Mar 80 HK

[Excerpts] The Shanxi Provincial CPPCC Committee recently held its ninth enlarged Standing Committee meeting. The meeting concentrated on studying and discussing the documents of the fifth plenary session of the party Central Committee and the important speeches of leading comrades of the central authorities. In close connection with reality, the participating comrades took the floor one after another and unanimously supported all the resolutions adopted at the fifth plenary session of the party Central Committee and the speeches of the leading comrades of the central authorities. The participants were elated at the rehabilitation of Comrade Liu Shaoqi.

Comrade Wang Qian, first secretary of the Shanxi Provincial CCP Committee, attended and spoke at the meeting. He discussed with the participating comrades his personal experience in studying the documents of the fifth plenary session of the party Central Committee.

## TAIYUAN IRON, STEEL COMPANY RETRENCHES EXPENDITURES

HK110550 Taiyuan Shanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 1 Apr 80 HK

[Summary] According to SHANXI RIBAO, the Taiyuan Iron and Steel Company CCP Committee has conscientiously studied and implemented the spirit of the communique of the 5th plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee and the State Council's circular on strictly cutting back on nonproductive expenditures and combating waste. "It has carried out education in plain living and hard struggle among the masses of staff and workers and laid down 20 regulations for cutting back on nonproductive expenditures and combating waste."

After mobilizing the masses to check waste and close loopholes, the company CCP committee has discovered many shocking phenomena of waste. "Last year, this company spent 400,000 yuan on postal and telecommunications, 580,000 yuan on printing and 1,245,000 yuan on travel. Many of these expenses were caused by wastefulness and extravagance. For example, the company last year spent 15,000 yuan on buying ballpoint pens. The company's transport department which has 3,000 staff and workers bought over 10,000 ballpoint pens, thus averaging nearly 4 ballpoint pens per person. A cadre on a business trip to Shanghai made a detour by passing through Beijing, Tianjin, Nanjing, Hangzhou and Suzhou, staying in each area for several days sightseeing." The company CCP committee presented these typical examples of wastefulness and extravagance for discussion and carried out education in plain living and hard struggle among workers and cadres.

The main contents of the company's 20 regulations for cutting back on expenditures and combating waste are: any project contract must be first offered to the inside units; any project contract that has to be given to outside units must be approved by the company manager; with the exception of the company's annual party congress, congress of staff and workers, CYL congress and congress of advanced workers which can be given prescribed food allowances, no other meeting will be given food allowances; making detours on business trips is strictly forbidden; travel expenses for making detours on business trips cannot be reimbursed; giving dinners or sending gifts at public expense is strictly forbidden; going to the theater or movies at public expense is strictly forbidden; taking pictures and traveling at public expense are strictly forbidden; buying cigarettes, wine, sweets, tea, fruits and light refreshments at public expense in the name of guests is forbidden; and outside units must be charged for using the company's vehicles.



## CHEN WEIDA ATTENDS TIANJIN CPPCC STANDING COMMITTEE MEETING

HK100451 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 31 Mar 80 HK

[Excerpts] The Fifth Tianjin Municipal CPPCC Committee held its sixth enlarged Standing Committee meeting on 31 March. Comrade Chen Weida, first secretary of the Tianjin Municipal CCP Committee, delivered a report on studying and implementing the spirit of the 5th plenary session of the 11th Central Committee. The meeting discussed matters pertaining to convening ahead of schedule the first plenary session of the sixth municipal CPPCC. Yan Dakai, chairman of the municipal CPPCC, attended the meeting.

In his report, Chen Weida spoke on how to strengthen and improve party leadership in connection with the actual situation in Tianjin and how to speed up the pace of China's socialist modernization. He also expressed the hope that the CPPCC members and the various parties and figures of all circles would carry forward the glorious tradition of long-term cooperation and mutual supervision with the CCP, put forward their views in an active and bold way, help the party to implement the spirit of the fifth plenary session, and work in concert to strive to achieve the four modernizations at an early date.

Comrade Yan Dakai, secretary of the municipal CCP committee and chairman of the municipal CPPCC, delivered an explanation on matters pertaining to convening the Ninth Tianjin Municipal People's Congress and convening ahead of schedule the first plenary session of the sixth municipal CPPCC.

## BRIEFS

BEIJING PEOPLE'S COURT--Beijing, 5 Apr--The Beijing Intermediate People's Court on 4 April sentenced Zhao Xizhong, a cashier of a Beijing branch of the Chinese People's Bank, to death and his accomplice Zhang Jianwei to a 3-year prison term for embezzlement. They stole 125,000 yuan from the branch on 13 February 1979. The accomplice surrendered to the court and exposed the chief culprit's crime. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1527 GMT 5 Apr 80 OW]

SHANXI COAL PRODUCTION--Beijing, 31 Mar--Shanxi Province known locally as "north China's sea of coal," will become one of China's leading coal producing areas, according to the Ministry of Coal Industry. Last year the province produced one sixth of the country's coal output of 620 million tons. It plans to increase its output by 10 million tons annually after 1981 when the three-year period of national economic readjustment is ended. Coal deposits in Shanxi Province have been verified at more than 190,000 million tons, accounting for one third of the country's total verified reserves. Coal produced in Shanxi is shipped to 26 provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities in China, and also to some foreign countries. More power stations and chemical plants will be built in the province. In order to increase transport capacity, the electrification of two trunk railway lines which lead to Shanxi has been quickened, and new rails will be laid. Surveys of waterpower resources in the province have been planned. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0110 GMT 31 Mar 80 OW]

TIANJIN TEACHERS' RALLY--On 24 March, the Tianjin Municipal Revolutionary Committee held a rally to cite the 1979 model teachers and progressive collectives. The rally presented certificates of commendation to 453 model individuals and 142 progressive collectives. Liu Gang and Bai Hua attended the rally. Liu Gang spoke on behalf of the Tianjin municipal CCP and revolutionary committees, praising the nature of teachers' jobs and urging the students to respect teachers and the teachers to do their jobs even better. [Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 24 Mar 80 HK]

## HEAVY SNOWFALL RELIEVES DROUGHT IN HEILONGJIANG

OW110540 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 10 Apr 80 OW

[Text] This station learned from the provincial meteorological station at 0400 hours this morning that since yesterday afternoon, because of high-latitude low pressure from Mongolia, heavy snow has fallen on Nenjiang, southeastern Suihua, Sunhuajiang and Mudanjiang prefectures.

Snowfall is rather heavy in Sunhuajiang Prefecture. Snowfall in Harbin is estimated at 20 millimeters. This is good for the newly sown wheat crop. About 6 millimeters of snow has fallen in drought-affected Tailai and Longjiang counties in Nenjiang Prefecture. This has greatly relieved the drought. The various areas must fully exploit this advantageous condition by promptly beginning to plant and sow various field crops.

## YU KE ADDRESSES JILIN PUBLIC SECURITY WORKERS CONGRESS

SK100158 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 8 Apr 80 SK

[Excerpts] According to our reporter, the Jilin provincial congress of advanced workers on the public security front was ceremoniously opened at the auditorium of the provincial guesthouse this morning. The congress, sponsored by the provincial people's government, is the first gathering of heroic models on the public security front of our province since the smashing of the gang of four and is a mobilization meeting for safeguarding the four modernizations. A total of 350 representatives of advanced workers attended the congress.

Attending the opening ceremony were leading comrades of the provincial CCP committee, the Standing Committee of the provincial people's congress, the provincial people's government, the provincial CPPCC committee and the provincial military district including Li Diping, Yu Ke, Zhao Tianye, Yang Zhantao, Zhang Kaijing, Chen Zhong, Cheng Shengsan, Liu Yunzhao, Fu Zhensheng, Xiao Danfeng and (Tian Zheng). Also attending were Wang Jiren, president of the provincial higher people's court, (Wu Zheng), deputy chief procurator of the provincial people's procuratorate; and (Zhu Jiyun), director of the provincial public security bureau; as well as the responsible persons of the departments concerned directly under the provincial authorities and more than 1,000 cadres and policemen of the provincial and Changchun municipal public security, procuratorial and judicial departments.

Comrade Yu Ke, secretary of the provincial CCP committee and governor of Jilin Province, delivered the opening speech. He said: This congress should firmly implement the guidelines of the 5th plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee, sum up and exchange the advanced experiences on public security work, and commend and reward the advanced collectives and individuals that have scored outstanding achievements in safeguarding the four modernizations and the interests of the people. It should further mobilize the broad masses of public security cadres, policemen and personnel to plunge into the struggle for safeguarding the four modernizations even more actively and to shoulder the important task for the new period of safeguarding public security work. It should urge them to continually consolidate public security work in order to strengthen the struggle against the counterrevolutionaries and criminal offenders, consolidate and develop the political situation of stability and unity and create fine social order for the four modernizations.

The congress received congratulatory messages and letters from the Ministry of Public Security and the CCP committees of various municipalities, prefectures and autonomous prefectures in the province. Comrade (Zhu Jiyun), director of the provincial public security bureau, made a report at the congress entitled "Work With One Heart and One Mind and Go All Out To Fight for the Smooth Progress of the Four Modernizations." In the afternoon, the representatives to the congress divided into small groups to discuss the opening speech.

HE YOUFA SPEAKS ON LEARNING FROM LU SHICAI AT PLA MEETING

SK091325 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 7 Apr 80 SK

[Excerpts] According to our source, on 5 and 6 April, the Jilin Provincial Military District and the PLA units stationed in Changchun held a joint meeting with the participation of more than 4,000 cadres and fighters to listen to the report made by the reporting group sponsored by the PLA General Political Department on the model deeds of Comrade Lu Shicai, a model military surgeon. At the meeting, Comrades (Zhou Jianyong), (He Qinglian) and (Zhang Bang) from the PLA unit to which Comrade Lu Shicai belonged in his lifetime made reports on the heroic and model deeds scored by Comrade Lu Shicai.

On the afternoon of 5 April, the reporting group on Comrade Lu Shicai's heroic deeds gave its first report. During the meeting, Comrade He Youfa, commander of the Jilin Provincial Military District, delivered a speech in which he highly praised Comrade Lu Shicai, a model military surgeon, who displayed the revolutionary spirit of devoting himself to the four modernizations and to the communist cause. He emphatically pointed out the great importance of carrying out learning activities from Comrade Lu Shicai.

Comrade He Youfa pointed out: In learning from Comrade Lu Shicai, it is necessary to learn from him who had deep love for the party, the people and socialism, to learn from his lofty character of fighting all his life for the cause of communism, to learn from his revolutionary spirit of adhering to selflessness in doing official work, adopting an extremely warmhearted attitude toward comrades, being extremely responsible about his work, continuously improving his professional skill and of bravely scaling new heights in science and technology, and to learn from his fine work style of being diligent and conscientious, willingly bearing burdens and persisting in the arduous struggle of serving the people. It is necessary to integrate the movement of learning from Comrade Lu Shicai with the studying of the spirit of the 5th plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, with the "double studies" [shuang xue], which is carried out among the PLA units, and with the campaign of learning from the advanced deeds and advanced individuals who emerge in their own units.

At present, it is necessary to adopt various measures and make use of various mass media to extensively disseminate information on Comrade Lu Shicai's model deeds. Our units and individuals should keep in close touch with their actual ideological state to intensively measure themselves by the model deeds of Comrade Lu Shicai so as to bring about good results in the study movement and to enable the PLA units to produce a larger number of model persons who are both Red and expert and who are worthy CCP members and revolutionaries.



## LIAONING'S REN ZHONGYI GIVES LECTURE ON PARTY LEADERSHIP

SKL00911 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 9 Apr 80 SK

[Text] According to our sources, on the afternoon of 9 April, Ren Zhongyi, first secretary of the Liaoning Provincial CCP Committee, gave a party lecture at the Zhonghua Theater. Attending the lecture were leading persons who are also party members from the Liaoning Provincial CCP Committee, the Standing Committee of the Liaoning Provincial People's Congress, the Liaoning Provincial People's Government and from the Liaoning Provincial CPPCC Committee; as well as more than 10,000 party members from the organs of various provincial level departments, commissions offices and bureaus, who separately gathered in the main lecture hall and in 17 other supplementary meeting sites.

Comrade Ren Zhongyi's lecture was on the issue of strengthening and improving the party's leadership. Based on the actual situation among party members and combining theory with practice, his lecture to the provincial level organs profoundly expounded the great importance of the issue of strengthening the party's leadership and raising the party's fighting capacity.

The CCP committee of the organs directly subordinate to the Liaoning Provincial CCP Committee has arranged that a party lecture is to be given every 15 days by a leading comrade of the provincial CCP Committee or of the provincial level departments for party members of these provincial level organs in order to strengthen education realistically among party members and restore and improve the system of the party's regular organizational activities. It is planned that six lectures will be given in the second quarter. Five other lectures are scheduled to be given by Li Huang, secretary of the Liaoning Provincial CCP Committee; Zhu Chuan, Liu Yiyun and Chen Yiguang, Standing Committee members of the provincial CCP committee; and by Liu Hanqing, secretary of the Discipline Inspection Committee of the Liaoning Provincial CCP Committee.

## BRIEFS

HEILONGJIANG CPPCC MEETING--The 9th enlarged meeting of the Standing Committee of the 4th Heilongjiang Provincial CPPCC Committee was recently held in Harbin. The participants studied the guidelines of the 5th plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee. They also made proposals on ways to implement the guidelines of the 5th plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee and the 3d enlarged meeting of the 4th Heilongjiang Provincial CCP Committee as well as ways to accelerate the four modernizations in the province. [Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 1 Apr 80 OW]--The 9th enlarged Standing Committee meeting of the 4th Heilongjiang Provincial CPPCC Committee closed on 30 March after 6 days of sessions. Over 70 Standing Committee members, responsible persons of all democratic parties and personages in all fields attended the meeting. Zhang Ruilin, director of the United Front Work Department of the provincial party committee and vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee, spoke at the meeting. Wang Minggui, Wang Zhaozhi, Guo Shouchang and four other vice chairmen of the provincial CPPCC committee were present at the meeting. [Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 2 Apr 80 OW]

I. 11 Apr 80

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA  
NORTHWEST REGION

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BRIEFS

**SHAANXI PRODUCT QUALITY**--On 1 April, the Shaanxi Provincial Economic Committee held a report meeting in Xian on product quality control, with the participation of 1,700 persons. He Chenghua, Standing Committee member of the Shaanxi Provincial CCP Committee and vice provincial governor, attended the meeting and spoke. Recently, the State Economic Commission sent a product quality propaganda team to Xianyang and Baoji Prefectures and Xian Municipality to publicize the development and important significance of quality control. [Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 3 Apr 80 HK]

**XIAN SOIL TREATMENT SYMPOSIUM**--The State Scientific and Technological Commission, the State Agricultural Commission and the Chinese Academy of Sciences are holding a scientific symposium in Xian to discuss comprehensive treatment of soil erosion on the loess plateau. The participants conveyed reports on treating the soil by aerial sowing of grass and trees. Comrades Hua Guofeng, Deng Xiaoping and Li Xiannian have praised this method of aerial sowing. Comrade Hua Guofeng mentioned this method at the forum of scientists during the spring festival this year. Aerial sowing can rapidly plant trees on the barren mountains over large areas. [Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 3 Apr 80 HK]

**QINGHAI METEOROLOGICAL MEETING**--The Qinghai provincial meteorological conference was held in Xining Municipality from 29 March to 5 April. The meeting urged all meteorological personnel to further improve their work and do a better job in weather forecasting to serve the needs of agriculture and animal husbandry in 1980. The meeting assigned 7 stations in Golmud, Huangyan and other areas of Qinghai to take part in the nationwide program of weather forecasting and observation for agriculture and animal husbandry, and also asked other weather stations throughout the province to support this program. In 1980, the departments concerned and the provincial weather bureau will engage in 11 scientific research projects, including the law governing the growth of spring wheat, methods of forecasting cold currents, and artificial precipitation. [Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 7 Apr 80 OW]

**QINGHAI PLA CLASS**--The Qinghai Provincial Military District held a training class for party members and cadres at the regimental and battalion levels on a rotation basis from 5 to 24 March. The participants studied basic party knowledge and discussed how to become qualified Communist Party members. They pledged to improve their professional skill, work hard and follow the example of Lei Feng, Jiao Yulu and Lu Shicai in order to promote the four modernizations. [Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 3 Apr 80 OW]

**XINJIANG STUDY DRIVE**--The Propaganda Department of the Xinjiang Regional CCP Committee 1 April issued a circular on studying the documents of the 5th plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee. The circular calls on party committees at various levels to lead party members and cadres to study well the documents of the session. It calls on all cadres and the masses to concentrate on studying these documents in April and May this year. [Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 3 Apr 80 OW]

**XINJIANG MARTYRS' CEREMONY**--Over 4,000 workers, cadres, teachers, students and PLA fighters in Xinjiang Autonomous Region and Urumqi Municipality went to the Urumqi Revolutionary Martyrs' Mausoleum this morning to pay respects to Chen Tanqiu, Mao Zemin and other martyrs. Yi-min-nuo-fu Ha-mi-ti, vice chairman of the regional people's government, spoke at the memorial ceremony. [Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 4 Apr 80 OW]

I. 11 Apr 80

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA  
HONG KONG COMMUNIST PRESS

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MING PAO CITES THREE POINTS THAT COULD CAUSE PRC-TAIWAN WAR

HK101022 Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese 9 Apr 80 p 13 HK

["Luo Qingchang, Responsible Person of the 'Taiwan Group' of the State Council in Beijing, Speaks on China's Stand Toward Taiwan"--Part II]

[Text] Unwilling To See Bloodshed Before Dying of Old Age

This is the hope of the patriotic people who warmly cherish the motherland and wish to see the early realization of unification. We can understand this point, but at present it is wrong to put forward this view. It was inappropriate of us to criticize and make accusations about many things during the "CPPCC" conference. We will make the necessary explanation at a later date. We hope that the comrades understand NPC Chairman Ye's statement: "The best thing for all of us would be not to see bloodshed before we die of old age, whatever the result might be." These words by no means harm our prestige. Today, or say before the year 2000, we do not have sufficient means to wage a modern war. Furthermore, the "Taiwan issue" cannot be solved by war alone. A political solution is indeed the best method. This is because what we are considering now is not the timing of the return of territorial sovereignty, but the issue of the numerous evil consequences brought about from a war. The subsequent disease would be no less serious than the Cultural Revolution, but would be much more serious.

It is not easy to wage a war, particularly a war which means attacking Taiwan, and especially at a time when full-scale reconstruction is awaiting. The purpose of the central authorities' decision to organize some people to visit the Fujian Front is aimed at enabling more people to understand that "peaceful unification" is not only compulsory, but is also the best and only way to solve the "Taiwan issue."

At present, the majority of people in the country have clearly seen the current situation in Taiwan. The concept in the PLA units of struggling against the enemy is also bound to weaken. To repeatedly talk about "armed liberation" under these circumstances is bound to fail to raise morale and cannot muster any fighting strength. You have all made varying degrees of contact with the comrades in the PLA units. Will they believe you if you now once again apply the saying "liberate the compatriots in Taiwan who are in deep water and scorching fire?" To subconsciously and gradually hold that the Kuomintang is not reactionary and their rule is not dark will also not facilitate the stimulation of class hatred. Without such hatred, how could we have the needed ruthlessness? Naturally, such a war cannot be waged. However, we still have to make the necessary armed preparations. After all, even if we do not attack Taiwan at present, we cannot stop others from attacking us. We still have to defend ourselves. Otherwise, the front cannot be called a front. However, what can be estimated is that the Kuomintang will not have the strength to invade the mainland within the next 5 or 10 years.

Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping has said: "We will not shrink from the nonpeaceful method of solving the issue of unification when it is necessary." What necessity is implied in the phrase "when it is necessary?" It mainly includes the following circumstances:



1. When the Taiwan authorities ignore the interests of the nationalities and state, plunge irrevocably into the bosom of "social-imperialism," become the accomplices of "social-imperialism" in the Asian and Pacific regions and openly endanger the security of China, Asia and the Pacific region, we will be forced to fight in order to seek security.
2. When the doors to "peace negotiations" have completely closed and the Kuomintang has stepped up its suppression of the people of Taiwan, setting in motion the resistance of the anti-violence movement by the whole people, the situation for our "armed liberation of Taiwan" is most favorable and we can overthrow the Kuomintang rule without a protracted war, without too many sacrifices and mainly through internal uprising, we will send troops at once.
3. When there is no foreign interference, such as positive guarantees from the United States and the Soviet Union to refrain from direct or indirect intervention, our troops also have a definite capability to launch a modern war and the Taiwan authorities have not only closed the door to "peace negotiations," but cling obstinately to their course of engaging in the independence of Taiwan, we will fight a war even though there is no internal coordination but with full confidence in winning the war in the interests of the state and the nationalities.

Apart from these three points, there is no necessity for us to fight such a war. These three points are what Vice Premier Deng had in mind when he said "when it is necessary." Naturally, the situation will be different after 10 or 20 years. By then, the current leadership of the older generation will have all died. The situation by then is beyond any forecasting. Therefore, to say that we will not use "armed forces" means only at present.

#### TA KUNG PAO ON EXPIRATION OF SINO-SOVIET TREATY

HK110928 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 10 Apr p 2 HK

["Political talk column by Shih Chun-yu: "Sino-Soviet Relations at the Expiry of the 30-Year Treaty"]

[Text] As of midnight tonight, the "friendship alliance and mutual assistance" relationship between China and the Soviet Union will cease to exist. The "Sino-Soviet treaty of friendly alliance and mutual assistance" which was signed on 14 February 1950 and which was approved and came into effect on 11 April of that year will expire at midnight tonight and will not be extended.

In modern parlance, this is a "natural death." It is different from terminating it before its expiration date.

The duration of the treaty was for 30 years. According to the stipulations of the treaty, if neither side proposed an abolition of the treaty 1 year before its expiration date, it would be extended for 5 years. On 3 April 1979, the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress decided that the treaty would not be extended after its expiry, and Foreign Minister Huang Hua informed the Soviet ambassador of this on the same day.

In past years, China consistently never gave any official comments on this treaty. Up to yesterday, when foreign correspondents made enquiries with the Chinese Foreign Ministry, the answer they received was still the same. It seems that the source of this attitude is: Since it was negotiated and signed by the leaders of the country at that time, we must shoulder all the responsibilities, whether it is correct or not.

However, many facts have shown that since the late 1950's, particularly after the outbreak of the "Zhenbao Island incident" in the late 1960's, this treaty has become a blank sheet of paper in the minds of the Chinese people. Having a treaty amounts to not having a treaty--this is the viewpoint that the Chinese people had for some time.

Having a treaty facilitates aggression--this is a fact that the people appreciated more clearly when the USSR flaunted the banner of friendship and cooperation treaty to invade Afghanistan at the end of last year.

In the new era when there is no treaty, what will China's policy be toward the USSR?

When Foreign Minister Huang Hua informed them that the treaty would not be extended when it expired, he reiterated the consistent assertion of the Chinese Government as follows: "The difference in principles between China and the USSR should not obstruct the basis of the five principles of mutual respect of sovereignty and territorial integrity, nonaggression, noninterference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, peaceful coexistence, and maintenance and development of normal relations between the two countries."

"Hence, the Chinese Government proposes to the Soviet Government that the two sides improve the relations between the two countries."

This is what the Chinese side said and did. China has sent a delegation headed by Vice Foreign Minister Wang Youping to negotiate in Moscow. This has already shown the standpoint adopted by Beijing on the future relations between China and the USSR. These negotiations have not been resumed for some time due to the issue of Soviet aggression in Afghanistan. Naturally, the responsibility does not lie with the Chinese side.

On the one hand, China shows that it wants to improve Sino-Soviet relations, but on the other hand, it persists in opposing the hegemony that the USSR pursues in various parts of the world. These are the principles and spirit involved.

On 16 January 1980, Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping mentioned in a well-known speech the three major tasks of China in the 1980's. First is the return of Taiwan and unification of the motherland; second is to oppose hegemony; and third is to speed up construction and push forward the four modernizations. Among these three tasks, economic construction is the central one.

However, while stepping up construction we should not relax our vigilance toward the USSR. China is now striving to win a peaceful environment and strengthening the united front work in the international sphere, so as to delay the outbreak of world war.

Over the past few years, the USSR has signed a lot of friendship, mutual assistance and cooperation treaties with various countries. Those who signed with them have all suffered. Egypt, the Sudan and Somalia took the initiatives to abrogate these treaties before they were due to expire, and Afghanistan met with direct invasion because of this kind of treaty.

The Sino-Soviet treaty of friendly alliance and mutual assistance will not be extended and has expired. This is an even more powerful exposure of, and blow at, the Soviet hegemony.

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